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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

N. P. TOTTEN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One Year, $2 (cash); 2 00, in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of a Club. Money must always accompany the order, or it will not be inserted. Money can be deposited at our risk in Postoffices on their receipt to act as Agents.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874. NO. 307.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

1. Any one who takes a NEWSPAPER DIRECTED to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

PREMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN CABLE.

LONDON, September 7.—The work of laying the new direct cable from the Irish to the American coast, has commenced, and the following dispatch from the steamer Faraday reports the progress made:

STEAMER FARADAY, SUNDAY, September 6, 1874.

We spliced the deep sea cable with the Irish shore end on the 3d, and had payed out 380 knots when a fault was discovered on the 4th it was found that a wire had pierced the gutta percha. While we were overhauling the cable, it got entangled in some wreckage, broke and was lost in 2,570 fathoms of water. Tue grappling apparatus was set at work and the cable recovered. Insulation is now perfect. We are in latitude 50.51, longitude 17.34.

MARIO ARRESTED IN VENICE.

LONDON, September 7.—Mario, the well-known tenor, has been arrested at Venice for a violation of the press laws, and was taken to Turin for examination. His residence was also searched.

Germany.

HALF A TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

BERLIN, September 7.—There has been a very large fire in Meiningen, and half of the place was burned. The loss on the buildings alone is estimated at three million thalers. Upward of seven hundred families have been made houdless, and there is great distress.

France.

ARREST OF AN EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL AND WIFE.

PARIS, September 7.—Charles Perkins, formerly United States Consul at Lisbon, and wife, were before the Correctional Tribunal of Seine on Saturday, on a charge of obtaining 30,000 francs under false pretension. It is charged that Perkins obtained the money by the allegations that he had a concession for the cable between Spain and England; that he was negotiating a loan for Don Carlos, and was engaged in other dishoneyed transactions. Judgment will be given to-morrow.

PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT SERRANO.

PARIS, September 7.—The Government has suspended for two months the publication of *L'Universe*, for a bitter article against President Serrano.

SPEECH BY JULES SIMON.

Jules Simon, in a speech at Rheims, today, urged the dissolution of the Assembly. A monarchy in France, he declared, was impossible. The nation comprised only Republicans and Bonapartists.

Spain.

SERRANO TO TAKE THE FIELD.

MADRID, September 7.—It is said that Marshal Serrano will soon take command, in person, of the Army of the North.

Portugal.

LISBON, September 7.—The Portugese Minister of the Interior has issued a notice that the Arabian ports on the Red sea are infested with the plague.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.—Arrived out—Steamships State of Georgia, Holsatia and City of Chester, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.—Arrived out—Steamer Oceanic, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 7, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 9/8 per cent., or 1/8 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day is £167,000. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝, 5-20's, 86⅝; 1865s, 109⅛; do 1867, 109⅛; 10-40's, 104⅛; new 5's, 99⅝. New York Central 96; Erie 32@32½; do preferred 52. Refined petroleum 8½d.

PARIS, September 7.—Rentes 55 francs 2 centimes.

ANTWERP, September 7.—Petroleum—Pale American 25¼ francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 3,400 American. Bacon 54s 6d for long clear; 56s 3d for short clear. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Corn 34s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits 11d.

FIRE RECORD.

Derry, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., September 7, 1874.

Saturday evening, a dwelling house and contents, belonging to J. Shaffer, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, was totally destroyed by fire. No insurance. Shaffer and wife were at Livermore attending a lawsuit at the time, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The house was locked up.

Frostburg, Md.—$150,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FROSTBURG, MD., September 7, 1874.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the attic of Bealler & Koch's store. A strong east wind was blowing, and there were frame buildings on both sides of the street. The fire spread rapidly, consuming in its course nine stores, eleven dwellings, five blacksmith and wagonmakers' shops, the Lutheran church, part of the parsonage and Parker's new hall. The loss is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Russellville, Ky.—Several Buildings Burned.

MEMPHIS, September 7.—It is reported that a destructive fire occurred in Russellville, Ky., yesterday morning, destroying the Court House, the Frost House and other buildings. No particulars are known here.

Burlington, Wis.—$19,000.

MILWAUKEE, September 7.—A fire at Burlington, Racine county, Friday night, destroyed the flowering mill of Perkins Brothers & Lawton. Loss, $19,000; insurance, $12,000, in the Ætna, Phœnix and Niagara, of New York and Mechanic's, of Milwaukee.

New Jersey Pine Woods on Fire.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., September 7.—The pine woods are on fire all around here; also at Hammonton. Several thousand acres, including some cranberry bogs, have been burned down.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The fires in the woods near Hamilton, N. J., have burned over twenty thousand acres of valuable timber land and cranberry bogs. The flames are still raging and spreading, and the inhabitants are doing everything in their power to check them. Several fine dwellings have been saved only by their exertions.

New Haven, Conn.—$850,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 7.—The buildings of the New Haven Wheel Company, partly brick and partly wood, and covering considerable ground at the corner of York and Ashman streets, began burning at a quarter past eleven o'clock to-night, and are now almost entirely consumed. It is probable that the fire will be kept from spreading further. The Wheel Company was one of the most prominent and successful industries of this city. Mayor Harry G. Lewis is President of the company. There were fifteen buildings destroyed, with a very heavy stock, and one hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The loss is now estimated at from $850,000 to $500,000; insurance $100,000.

East Albany, N. Y.—$50,000.

ALBANY, September 7.—The Albany and Boston freight houses, at East Albany, took fire at about nine o'clock to-night and were totally consumed. Loss fifty thousand dollars.

Titusville, Pa.—$10,000.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 7.—Deming, Laughlin & Co.'s refinery, at Rouseville, Pa., was burned this evening. Loss $10,000. Insured for four thousand dollars in the Pennsylvania, of Erie, and Old Dominion, of Richmond, Va.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Base ball—At Philadelphia, Philadelphias 7, Chicagos 5.

The steamship Belgic, from London, has arrived at New York.

Ann Eliza's suit for divorce and alimony comes up on Thursday, in the Third District Court, at Salt Lake.

The Grand Council of the Independent Order of Red Men of the United States will meet in Indianapolis to-day.

The members of Plymouth Church are contributing to a fund for the relief of Mrs. Tilton, and already $1,700 have been collected.

The City of Pekin was visited by thirty thousand people at Boston yesterday. Mayor Cobb and the city authorities were entertained at lunch on board. The reception continued till midnight.

The grand jury of Owen county, Kentucky, were yesterday charged at length by Judge McMana concerning the late exhibitions of lasciviousness there. They were instructed fully as to their duty in bringing the offenders to justice.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Maurry county, Tennessee, was held at Columbia yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the outrages lately committed in that State and appealing to the citizens of the State to show to the world that the aid of Federal bayonets was not needed to preserve order.

ARKANSAS.

Completion of the New Constitution---Timely Resolutions Passed by the Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, September 7.—The enrolled copy of the new Constitution was to-day read at length in the Convention and signed by all the members, but seven Republicans. During the session the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It is said and believed that the Constitutional Convention of the State of Arkansas is composed of representative men of the State and,

WHEREAS, It is their desire to give expression to the sentiment of the people of our State,

WHEREAS, It has been said and published that, on account of turbulence, lawlessness and animosity to loyal men of the United States Government, they could not live in security and peace in the State of Arkansas, therefore,

Resolved, That in the supremacy of the law and its faithful and just administration alone are found all the safeguards of the sacred and inalienable rights of man and the hope of peace, prosperity and the blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and that we do and will forever discountenance, reprobate and unqualifiedly condemn lawlessness, violence and outrage wheresoever and whensoever found; and that we demand, in the name of the State, equal protection, equal justice and equal rights to all, from the highest to the lowest and without regard to race, color or previous condition; and we unqualifiedly and unreservedly pledge ourselves to the same.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely regret and condemn all brutal outrages committed in violation alike of law, humanity and the peace of the country in Gibson county, Tennessee.

Resolved, That we earnestly and sincerely deprecate and deplore all collision between the white and colored people of this or any other State, and that we regard those who cherish a disposition to produce a conflict between the two races as enemies to the peace, prosperity and good government of the State.

Resolved, That, in the utmost good faith, we earnestly and cordially invite good citizens from every part of our great country and elsewhere, who may feel disposed, to come to our State and cast lots with us, and guarantee them protection in the enjoyment of all the rights of man in civilized life.

The Convention got through all business to-day. It will meet in the morning to hear the journals read, when an adjournment will be had until the 20th of October, seven days after the election on the new Constitution. Should the Constitution be ratified, it will stand adjourned *sine die*.

Chinese Women Reshipped from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—The Supreme Court to-day, in a *habeas corpus* case of twenty-three Chinese women brought here on the steamer Japan, decided the State law constitutional which regulates such emigration, and remanded them to the master of the steamer Japan. They will be returned to China.

STATE NEWS.

Erie will have to do without kraut this winter, as a worm is destroying all the cabbage.

The potato crop will be light in Bucks county this fall, owing mainly to dry weather.

The corner-stone of the African Methodist church, Doylestown, was laid on Sunday last.

The new Presbyterian church, at Carversville, Bucks county, will be dedicated on the 19th inst.

The old theater at Oil City—which has been an eyesore for a long time—is being demolished.

Samuel Lann, a boy of fourteen, employed in a store at Karns City, died of strangulation brought about by throat disease, on Friday.

Bears are reported plenty in Forest county. A few days since, three boys, while out gunning, came across an old one with two cubs, all of which they succeeded in capturing.

Hon. Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, has been associated with Gen. Butler in behalf of Theodore Tilton in his great suit against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which will be tried in New York shortly.

A young man was arrested and imprisoned, last week, for whispering to a young lady during service at the Bradford, Erie county, camp meeting. He has brought a counter-suit against the clergyman who caused his arrest, for false imprisonment.

Father McNamee, of Phœnixville, went to Pottstown with the intention of officiating in St. Aloysius Catholic church. On Sunday morning, after the choir had sung the first portion of the mass, the priest's non-appearance created some surprise, and a boy being sent to the vestry room, the reverend father was found in his robes lying upon the floor in a fainting condition. The congregation was dismissed.

Stephen Hilands, of Butler, Superintendent of the Butler Oil Company, was dangerously injured in a runaway last Friday. The horse became frightened at some object and running against a stone overturned the buggy. Hilands was thrown out but became entangled in the lines and was dragged along the ground some distance. He was at last thrown against a stump, injuring his back and breaking several ribs. When picked up he was unconscious. The physicians think he will recover, although he lies at present in a sad condition.

In a test case at Harrisburg on Thursday, Judge Pierson gave his decision in regard to transgressing the Sunday law, that the transgressor can be fined for each and every sale of cigars and merchandise during the day. This is believed to be the first decision upon this point in Pennsylvania. Under the English laws only one fine during the entire Sunday could be imposed. He also decided that a house having a hotel license can sell ice cream or anything in the eatable line to citizens or transient customers. The prosecutions were brought by the Sunday League.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Joseph Porchy, of Frenchtown, Wayne township, celebrated his 102d birthday on Monday last. Mr. Porchy is quite lively and active, walks long distances without apparent fatigue, and is in much better health than he was two years ago when we recorded his centennial. Mr. Porchy was married at the age of seventeen, and probably has more married life to his credit than any man in the United States, viz: eighty-five years. He has a daughter residing in Buffalo eighty-four years old, and seven generations of the family are now living.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: Our report of the shipments of lumber from this city for the week closing on the 29th of August shows an increase of 334,947 feet over the previous week. As the increase has averaged over a quarter of a million feet per week for several weeks past, it may be taken as an indication of a restoration of the trade to its former proportions at no distant day. Thus far 172,425,389 feet of lumber have been forwarded to market from this city, requiring the services of 13,231 cars and 502 canal boats for its transportation. From points on the Northern Central Railroad south of Troy, and between Renovo and Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the shipments foot up a total of 14,731,380 feet. For the same period Lock Haven has sent to market 23,390,180 feet.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of the 5th inst. says: Chief of Police Clauser of Hazelton, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Labb, in that place, last night about twelve o'clock. Labb had been, previous to the murder, walking up and down the street shooting a revolver off right and left. Chief Clauser stepped up to him and ordered him to cease firing and go home. Labb immediately leveled the revolver at Clauser and fired, the latter dropping in his tracks and dying almost instantly. Labb was arrested and this morning he was removed to the jail at Wilkesbarre, where he will await trial at the next term of court. Chief Clauser was an excellent officer, an upright citizen, and one very highly esteemed by the people of Hazelton.

That Flour Trick.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Yesterday morning an innocent looking young man was loafing around the Central Depot with one of these small lung testers, which throw a handful of flour in a man's eyes just as he imagines he is going to blow her up to a hundred and fifty pounds. There was an old man waiting around for the train to go, and he was at once attracted to the machine. He saw the others blow, and when told that it wouldn't cost him a cent, he pitched in. He was allowed to blow two or three times, and then the young man told him to put in a regular hurricane, and beat everybody by five pounds. The old fellow threw back his head, took the pipe in his mouth, and then his eyes opened like traps as he sucked in the air. After a second or two, he let her go, and the flour struck him. He didn't say a word for a moment. He softly laid down the pipe, winked his eyes, spit flour, and as the roar of laughter increased, he backed up against the wall and said: "You kin laf and laf and laf, but I swan to gum I'll lick somebody for that, even if I don't never lead another class meeting!"

Pittsburgh Female College

opens September 9. Call from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE MAILS.

Southern Route Agents Frightened Out of the Service.

Investigation Begun and Radical Measures to be Adopted.

DANGER OF A SCARCITY OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Postmaster General Stops the Pen Knife Supply and Looks Into Postal Contracts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1874.

The Supply of Stamped Envelopes.

The rejection of the bids opened on August 14th for the furnishing of stamped envelopes for four years, threatens to occasion some embarrassment to the Postoffice Department. The first advertisement afforded ample time for parties to make the necessary preparations for the supply before the present contract ran out, on October 1st, but because of the uncertain manner of bidding, the then Postmaster General deemed it necessary to reject all the bids. The law requires four weeks' advertisement before bids can be opened. That time will not expire until September 18th, which leaves but twelve days in which to meet the demands of the department. It appears also that no special provisions have been made in the present contracts to cover such a contingency as now arises, and the decision of one of the Attorney Generals thereof that an extension of a contract is not warranted by law. This dilemma is by no means pleasant to the Postoffice authorities, and there is danger that the supply of stamped envelopes will run out.

Postal Contracts.

The Postmaster General will take the opportunity offered by the opening of the bids, next week, to examine into the subject of awarding contracts under his Department. There has frequently been considerable talk of favoritism and straw bids, and he is desirous of investigating the general system in vogue, so as to be able to make such recommendation in his annual report as may turn the attention of Congress to the correction of such defects as may exist. The Postmaster General is not an admirer of the contract system. A business man, he favors going into the open market and making all purchases there. It is probable that he will recommend the abolition of contracts for furnishing supplies. The laws, as they now stand, frequently give rise to great inconvenience. As the contract system is in force, however, the Postmaster General says that he hopes there will be twenty bidders in the present instance, instead of three or four as has been the case before.

Obstruction of Mails in the South.

The disturbances in certain sections of the South now threaten a suspension of the mails. The murder of Thomas H. Ivery, a route agent on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, has occasioned such widespread alarm among the postoffice employees in the South that the Department is constantly in receipt of letters from postmasters respecting the difficulties surrounding the carrying of the mails, and especially the indisposition of the route agents to perform their duties. They ask instructions. A wise course of investigation, as far as the interference with the mails is concerned, has been set on foot, but it will be some days before sufficient information will have been obtained to warrant decisive measures. If the reports that have already been received be fully verified by the authorized agents, the Department will not be slow to act. Any opposition to a free transmission of the mails would be as grave an act as the firing upon an United States fort, and will doubtless be so handled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1874.

NEW LOCKS FOR STREET LETTER BOXES.

The Postoffice Department is about substituting for the old nail locks now used upon the letter boxes of the free delivery system, new combination locks. Each city or district will be furnished with locks upon a different combination, so that the keys of one city will be of no use in another. Each key will be numbered, and the carrier receiving it held responsible for its custody and proper use.

THE PEN-KNIFE BUSINESS.

Postmaster General Jewell has ordered the cancellation of the contract for penknives which have usually been issued to the clerks about New Years. The custom obtained when quills were used for writing and a knife was a positive necessity, and has been kept up since the introduction of steel and gold pens to the present time.

THE SECRET SERVICE—RESIGNATION OF COLONEL WHITELEY.

Secretary Bristow has approved the recommendations of Solicitor Wilson in regard to the Secret Service division of the Treasury, and directs that steps be taken at once for the reorganization of that branch of the service, and that all papers and evidence in relation to the Secret Service in the hands of the Solicitor be turned over to the Attorney General. Colonel Whiteley has tendered his resignation as Chief of that Bureau, which was this morning accepted by the Secretary, but his successor has not yet been designated.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States, stationary and rising barometer and light easterly winds, slight changes in temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather. Over the Gulf States, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, cloudy and rainy weather. Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys stationary barometer and temperature, southeasterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. Over the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys, stationary barometer, southerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather. Over the Lake Region slight changes in barometer and temperature, light winds, mostly southwest and partly cloudy and clear weather. Over New England, rising barometer, fresh northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather. Over the Middle States stationary barometer, light variable winds, higher temperature and clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

September 7, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.14	72	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.13	77	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	30.03	77	S. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.08	75	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.99	76	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.96	79	S.	Clear.
Louisville	30.11	80	S. E.	Clear.
Memphis	30.14	76	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.15	75	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.90	76	.....	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.04	68	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.98	79	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.13	79	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.80	77	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.16	77	S.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.97	75	S. E.	Lt. Rain.
La Crosse	29.98	78	S.	Clear.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 25, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 7, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.15	60	88	S. E.	Gentle	Foggy
2 P. M.	30.02	85	50	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.04	72	75	Calm	.....	Clear.

Mean. barom.....30.06 | Highest therm.....87
Mean therm.....72 | Lowest therm.....59

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A. Obs.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 7.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern Railroad, held in this city to-day, S. S. L'Hommedieu declined a re-election as President, and Wm. Honneman, of this city, was elected by an unanimous vote. The First division of the road, from Rockport to Jasper, has been completed, and there are good prospects for a speedy completion of the entire line.

Decision Next Week on the Wisconsin Law.

MILWAUKEE, September 7.—The decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the application for an injunction to compel the railroads to obey the Patten law, will not be delivered until the fifteenth instant.

Buy Good Coffee.

The Java flavored roast coffee is made from choice coffees only. Every family should try T. C. Jenkins' Java flavored coffee. No inferior or damaged coffees used. Money refunded if not as represented.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Party Preparing to Move on the Gold Fields from Bismarck in Thirty Days.

ST. PAUL, September 7.—A dispatch from Bismarck to the *Evening Journal* says that a party of fifty men will leave Bismarck in about thirty days for the Black Hills. The party will be composed of experienced miners and hunters, who not only know the color of gold and the habits of the Indians, but are sharp enough to evade the Indians, and who, once in the hills, can live as the red men live and consequently will not bother themselves with supplies to any great extent.

THE SIOUX AND REES.

A party of Sioux came up to Fort, Lincoln last night and joined the Rees employed at Lincoln (who are bitter enemies to them), and in a grand pow-wow asked to burry the hatchet, and professed the warmest friendship. But the Rees take but little stock in them, and will not trust them unless prepared to fight at a moment's notice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 7, 1874.

The answer of Henry Ward Beecher to the complaint of Theodore Tilton was received to-day by Beecher's attorneys, and was at once served on the plaintiff. Together with the answer was served, from the office of Tracey, Catlen and Brodhead, a notice of trial for the term of the City Court beginning the third Monday of September. The defendant answers to the complaint, as follows:

1st. That each and every allegation in said complaint contained, except that plaintiff and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Richards were married on October 2, 1855 and lived together as husband and wife up to 1874, is utterly false.

2d. That this defendant never had at any time or at any place any unchaste or improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff, and never attempted or sought to have any such relations.

(Signed) SHEARMAN AND STERLING,
Attorneys for defendant.

Beecher's affidavits accompanying the answer were dated in Monmouth, New Hampshire, and are attested before New Hampshire officials. Service is acknowledged by Tilton's attorney. A counter notice of trial was served by Beecher's attorney by Morris and Pearsall upon Shearman and Sterling, who also admitted service thereof.

LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE AND SYMPATHY.

The *Christian Union* of this week says: "Ever since the public accusation, Mr. Beecher's mail has borne a most singular and wonderful testimony to the steadfastness, purity and strength of that faith which a long, consistent life of goodness inspires. It often numbers sixty or seventy letters per day. It comes from every part of America, and, indeed, of the world. Many of these letters are from old parishioners, many from places where once his name was execrated. And it is also worthy of remark, that members of all denominations have joined in the tribute."

ROMAN CATHOLIC APPOINTMENTS IN TEXAS.

The New York *Freeman's Journal* has a special cable dispatch from Rome, stating that San Antonio, Texas, has been made a diocese, and Vicar General Pellyer, of Mobile, has been named as its first Bishop; also that the Rio Grande district of Texas has been made a vicariate apostolic, with Brownsville as its headquarters, and Rev. D. Mauney, of Montgomery, Alabama, its Bishop. These gentlemen are cousins, and both natives of Augusino, Florida.

GLENDENNING'S OVER-ZEALOUS FRIENDS.

John L. Nutter, a young man residing with his parents on the corner of Summit and Magnolia avenues, Jersey City Heights, appeared before Justice Aldridge to-day, and charged that Messrs. James Dunn, John Gordon and other persons connected with Rev. J. S. Glendenning's church, had tried to induce him, by threats of exposing him in relation to an alleged case of larceny, to swear he was the father of Mary E. Bryce's child. The publication of the affidavit by the local papers has somewhat renewed the interest in this clerical scandal.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

Northern Indiana Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 7, 1874.

To-morrow is the opening day of the Northern Indiana Fair. Sol Meredith's show of blooded stock is here now, ready for exhibition, and a great many horses which have been entered for the trotting. The new fair grounds present an attractive appearance, and contain an excellent race track.

Ohio State.

COLUMBUS, September 7.—The State fair commenced to-day with a much larger attendance than usual for the first day, which is devoted almost entirely to preparations. The weather is beautiful. Up to this time entries in all departments are more numerous than for years, and it is now feared that even the immense space set apart in nine halls for exhibitors will not be sufficient. Thirteen States are represented by stock and manufactures.

Cass County, Indiana.

LOGANSPORT, IND., September 7.—The agricultural fair commenced to-day with one thousand and one hundred entries, at least one-third more than last year.

The Indiana Exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 7.—The second annual exposition under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, was formally opened to-night. Governor Hendricks delivered the opening address. Every foot of space in the entire building has been taken by exhibitors, and from the present indications the exhibition will exceed that of last year.

St. Louis Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, September 7.—The Industrial Exposition opened here to-day with a large attendance. The exhibition is the largest and most complete ever made in Northern Missouri. Over one hundred racing and trotting horses are here from different parts of the country, and the racing is expected to be fine.

Kansas State Fair.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., September 7.—The State fair opened in this city to-day with prospects of being the most successful one ever held in the State. The display of farm products is excellent, and that of fruit the finest ever made, both in quantity and quality.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Tale of Horror from Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., September 7, 1874.

Saturday night a desperate negro character, named Cox, in a drunken spree, made a free use of a revolver on the streets. He was arrested after a severe struggle.

At the hearing to-day, he was held for his appearance at court, in one thousand dollars bail.

Murder in New York.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., September 7.—John Wells, aged forty-eight, killed Frederick Franks, aged seventy, near West Brookville, Sullivan county, last night, in an altercation about rent.

Suits to be Brought against McIlrath and his Bureties.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 7.—Gov. Davis has written an official letter to the Attorney General of the State, requesting him to bring suit at the earliest possible moment against Charles McIlrath, late State Auditor, and his sureties for embezzlement of State funds. The exact cause of action which can be sustained against him and them from the evidence adduced by the recent report of the special legislative committee investigating McIlrath's accounts.

A St. Louis Railway Official Killed.

LOUISVILLE, September 7.—George M. Daly, a railway official, was shot and killed to-night by J. M. Cole, a railroad clerk.

CASUALTIES.

Two Boys Burned to Death.

NEW HAVEN, CT., September 7.—A barn owned by Frederick Togtmier, on Bristol street, was burned this afternoon, and his two sons, aged six and three years, who were playing in the hay loft, were burned to death.

Thrown from His Buggy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., September 7, 1874.

Hon. D. D. T. Cowan was thrown from his buggy last night, in Bridgeport, breaking the small bone of his right leg near the ankle.

Boston Insurance Decision.

BOSTON, September 7.—The Supreme Court has decided a contest life insurance case, involving twenty thousand dollars, in favor of the widow of the late Col. Thos. E. Chickering against the Globe Insurance Company of New York. The defense claimed that the premiums had not been paid, but plaintiff showed that the Boston agent of the company guaranteed the payment of the premiums to effect his personal indebtedness to the Messrs. Chickerings, and the Court held that the insurance company was bound by this promise of its agent.

For Fancy Flour

ask your grocers for Golden Fleece and Snow Flake flours. These brands should be bought for prices paid for common and inferior brands.

POLITICAL.

State.

GREENE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., September 7, 1874.

The Republican County Convention today nominated by acclamation, Colonel Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, for Congress, and Hon. J. C. Flenniken, for the Legislature.

The Minersville *Republican* predicts that Schuylkill will elect one Republican Senator and four Republican Representatives this fall.

The following additional names for the Republican State Central Committee have been received:

Lebanon—Henry T. Euston, Lebanon.
Philadelphia—Gen. H. Bingham.
Col. Samuel Bell.
Hon. John Lamon.
Thomas J. Smith.
J. Gordon Showaker.

General.

Arkansas.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

LITTLE ROCK, September 7.—The Democratic State Convention meets to-morrow to nominate candidates for State Offices. From the present outlook, Gov. Elisha Baxter will be the nominee for Governor.

A pleasing sign of the times is the readiness with which Western statesmen throw aside the cares of State and attend Granger picnics.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* brings out Dan Voorhees as "the most senseless and fit man" to lead the Democratic host to victory in the next Presidential campaign. Messrs. Hendricks, Pendleton, Thurman, and even old Uncle Bill Allen will now please "step down and out," and not block the way of the coming man.

In informing ex-Governor Walker of his nomination for Congress by the Virginia Democracy, the President of the Convention wrote: "Let me whisper in your ear that we consider our civilization much better than Northern civilization, and we expect you to be as true to us as we are to you." Walker is convinced by this time that he must eat a bushel of dirt to secure his prize.

The prospectus of the new organ of the administration, to be established in New York, has been issued, announcing that it will make its appearance on the 28th inst. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into five hundred shares of $1,000 each. It will be called *The Republic*, and be issued from the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. The trustees named in the prospectus are C. C. Norvell and E. B. Wesley, formerly of the New York *Times*, and ex-Congressman Piatt.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the most amusing spectacle in politics just now is the position of the Democratic journals upon the currency question. The hard money advocates, confined mostly to the Middle and Eastern States, scramble up on their free trade, hard money and home rule platform, turn their backs upon Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, and shout themselves hoarse with all "Hail Illinois!" "Look at Pennsylvania!" The Western wing of the party unfurls the banner of inflation and repudiation, and denouncing all of its opposing brethren as the "minions of Wall street," sets itself up as the only true Democratic party.

Even so unsound a Democratic paper as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* exclaims, in hopeless despair at the folly of their Southern allies: "We give it up. There was a chance that the next House of Representatives would not be Radical; that chance is gone. The outbreaks in Kentucky and the massacre in Tennessee settle that much. No people, no party, could stand under such a load as the people of the South and the Democratic party of the South are forced to carry. It is well to be plain. As surely as the South begins to get on its feet do its madmen proceed to kick the fat in the fire. The Radicals only want pretexts. The bulldozers supplied. A war, or the appearance of a war, of races seems inevitable; and that is itself a third term under proscriptive auspices. That is the overthrow of Republican Government, but chiefly at the expense of the South."

Every party claims to be conservative while declaring its disposition radically to change whatever is the nature of an abuse or wrong. There is therefore no neutral ground in American politics; and for the very good reason that each party claims to champion everything that is good. This claim covers every inch of standing ground, and includes all politics, whether good or bad, or doubtful. Thus, it will be seen, there is no place for a conservative party in American politics. If such a party arise it inevitably must form a coalition with one or the other great parties, because, at the best, it is only a balance of power. A balance of power can make itself felt in only one way. It must elect to which of the principals in the great struggle it will give the weight of its influence that it has made the election as regards succor, its rank and file follow the standard of victory, the balance of power distributing itself according to fixed laws of combination by nature.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The New York *Express*, Democratic, advises the Southern people that "neither lynching nor any kind of lawlessness will result in any good to them, their States or the country. The negroes are to be protected in all the law and Constitution allows, and the white citizens, as the stronger, wiser, and more experienced portion of the people, should see that this is done. The two races cannot do without each other. Where there is violence upon either side it should be met by the strong upon breaking of jails, lynching or other crimes. Violence will beget violence, and such a war once under way, it would last long and end in the destruction of thousands of lives and millions of property. As friends of peace and stable government, let the Governors of the Southern States see to it that the Federal Government has no excuse for interfering to maintain order in the States." It is to be hoped that the Democratic papers of the country will follow the example of the *Express* in counselling peace and concord between the races in the South, and that the Southern whites will have the good sense to follow it.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is "almightily discouraged" at the present Southern outlook. In fact that paper "has given it up." It declares that there was a chance that the next House of Representatives would not be Radical," but "that chance is gone." And what "busted" that chance are "the outbreaks in Kentucky and the massacre in Tennessee." That paper affirms that no people and no party could stand under such a load as the people of the South and the Democratic party of the South are forced to carry. It is well to be plain. As surely as the South begins to get on its feet do its madmen proceed to kick the fat in the fire. The Radicals only want pretexts. The bulldozers supplied. A war, or the appearance of a war, of races seems inevitable; and that is itself a third term under proscriptive auspices. That is the overthrow of Republican Government, but chiefly at the expense of the South."

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The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874.

THE Republican State Central Committee will meet in session at Harrisburg today.

REPUBLICAN State Conventions will be held to-day in Minnesota and South Carolina. The Arkansas Democratic State Convention also assembles to-day.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is seriously suffering from sore eyes on account of the dazzling display of gold in the Black Hill region. We prescribe a careful reading of the Tenth Commandment.

"WHEN the Democratic party ceased to be a pro-slavery party," etc.—*New York Times*.

When was that? Is there not a line which runs: "Though lost to sight, to memory dear?"

THE Government having decided to send additional troops into the Southern States to prevent further outrages on the freedmen, every nerve should now be strained to hasten them to the localities where they are needed, else will the sickening catalogue of wrongs be likely to grow larger every day.

THE total exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York since the first of January, this year, up to last Saturday, were $197,859,402, against $190,229,227 last year and $147,186,885 in 1872. The exports of specie during the same period were $41,429,542, against $39,394,516 last year, and $56,915,680 in 1872.

OF COURSE it is possible that the New York papers have good and sufficient reasons for their constant habit of boasting over the magnitude and growth of that city. Still, we question it. If all the thieves, corruptionists and other bad characters were taken out of that metropolis, it is altogether doubtful whether its population would equal that of Pittsburgh.

THE New York *World* will not thank anybody who does not believe in free trade, for voting the Democratic ticket. And the Pittsburgh *Post* affirms that the free trade platform of the Ohio Democracy "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea." The Protectionist Democrats of Pennsylvania are likely to get but cold comfort from the leaders of the party, this year.

OPPORTUNITY and incentive generally go hand in hand. The last annual report of the English Postoffice Savings Bank, recently published, shows an increase in the number of depositors of 120,009 within a year. The sums now standing to the credit of all depositors is £21,000,000, or upwards of $105,000,000. In England and Wales, one in sixteen has money in the Postoffice Savings Bank, and in Ireland, one in one hundred and five, whilst in Scotland the number is a mean between these two extremes.

WE ARE indebted to the voracious Chicago *Times* for the startling information that during the third week of the Indiana State Industrial Exposition, which was opened yesterday, among other celebrities of this State, "Governor GEARY"—who has lain in his honored grave nearly two years —"will be in attendance, and deliver an address having special reference to the Centennial Exhibition and Indiana's duty toward the national enterprise."

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting clay?"

A SOMEWHAT novel index to coming good trade in the East is that of the greatly multiplied number of marriages now on the *tapis* or already consummated. Thousands of young men are reported to have postponed the nuptial day on account of hard times, unwilling to assume new incumbrances while business confidence was depressed and prospects poor, but who are now standing in rows at the altar awaiting their respective turns—and the fact is cited as a pleasant and significant indicator of an enlarged confidence in fall commerce.

ALL progress consists in observance of the universal policeman's injunction, "Move on," and Philadelphia evidently understands it. From the beginning of the present year to the end of last month, there was received at that port, *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad, and exported to Europe, 4,087,233 bushels of grain, and 1,160,353 barrels of petroleum, exclusive of the immense receipts there of each of the named articles for which there is such a large local consumption, and also of the important coastwise, West India and South America shipments.

THE United States Circuit Court of New Jersey has just laid down the following important principles in patent law. They are of interest to many people hereabouts:

In order to render a device patentable, it need not possess greater utility or be better than others of its kind: if it is sufficient if, being new, it serves a useful purpose.

A patent raises the presumption that the grantee is the first inventor of the article monopolized; and to overcome this it must be shown that there was prior knowledge of the invention, under such circumstances as to give the public a right to continue the use of it.

If a reasonable doubt exists as to the truth of the evidence adduced to impeach the novelty of the invention, the presumption in favor of the patentee must prevail over it.

WEST VIRGINIA holds within her rugged breast a veritable empire of mineral wealth. The latest discovery is that of an extraordinary deposit of iron, near Moorfield. Several veins have been opened, all of them of extraordinary thickness and richness. The ore is taken out in immense blocks, some weighing three hundred pounds, which lie wedged compactly together, but are easily separated with the crowbar. On the surface these blocks lie horizontally, and cover an area of one hundred yards in width, and miles in length. Beneath the surface the blocks are perpendicular and in veins of untested thickness, though known to be more than thirty inches. Pittsburgh ought to profit by this revelation.

A FAVORABLE financial sign of the times is the regeneration and advance of Erie Railroad stock lately. This stock, which a week ago stood at 31, is now quoted at from 34 to 35. The present administration of the road is said to meet with general favor. *Apropos* whereof, we observe that the English clerk who, at the bidding of his employer, lately published the outrageous libel upon the Directors of this company, has escaped a long imprisonment, and probably other heavy penalties, by making a clean breast of it, and begging for mercy. He expresses the belief that the statement he made was "utterly false and unfounded," and his "extreme regret and sorrow that he was made the medium of circulating it." The only thing to be regretted is, that the principal could not have been dealt with instead of the catspaw.

THERE is an old Latin law maxim to the effect that when anything is forbidden to be done, whatever tends or leads to it, as the means of compassing it, is forbidden at the same time. The slaughter of Southern Republicans by Ku-Klux murderers is forbidden, and it is very doubtful whether, except for the attitude of Northern Democratic politicians, and the utterances of the Northern Democratic press, there would be any outrages in that section to call for the interference of the general Government. The passive acquiescence of the Democracy of the Northern States in the atrocities of the lawless miscreants who have carried havoc and desolation into peaceful homes, has unquestionably, in a large degree, tended and led to the commission of these infamous crimes. It is a notable fact, too, that whenever there is the slightest indication that the party is likely to regain its former strength in the North, there is an instant revival of the old intolerant, blood-hound spirit at the South. The late fiendish outbursts in the latter section are in great measure the direct result of recent Bourbon successes in the former. Let the orderly people of Pennsylvania reflect upon it.

IN AN interesting communication to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* contrastive of European with American grain dealers, ALEXANDER DELMAR, late statistician of the Treasury Department, says it is not risking too much to say that few of the vast commercial transactions in grain that take place in this country are based upon anything more than very rough and indefinite accounts of the crops, daily market quotations at Liverpool, fluctuations of markets in this country, and the commercial movements, freights, etc. If this be substantially the fact, it follows that our grain dealers are operating upon very insecure bases, and that, to a great extent, they are at the mercy of the great grain dealers of Europe, who, there is every reason to believe, take pains to be far more carefully informed. The market quotations and other commercial data are to them of little account, except for transactions from day to day. Their great speculations are based not, as here, upon a diagnosis of symptoms, but of causes, their first object being to sum up the crops and consumption, believing that the rest will follow; and the success with which they have, for so many years, and contrary to nature, impressed the quotations of their little markets upon our great ones, would seem to go far to establish their claim to a profounder study and better understanding of the subject in its most essential aspects.

LATE WORD FROM ICELAND.

According to reports from Copenhagen, King CHRISTIAN the Ninth's visit to Iceland is remembered by his majesty and the royal party with much satisfaction. Through American correspondents present at the millenial celebration we already knew that the Danish King had produced a very agreeable and in every way favorable impression upon the Icelanders by his bearing among them. At first there was some disappointment on the part of the secluded islanders. They had in some way taken up the notion that a King always goes about with a crown on his head, a mantle of costly furs on his shoulders and a sceptre in his hand. When, therefore, the majesty of Denmark appeared in the simple uniform of a naval officer, their surprise was natural. They seem, however, to have been all the better pleased on discovering, as they soon did, that this plainness of dress fairly typified the quiet, unpretending character of the wearer, who, while maintaining his dignity as King, claimed as a man to be no better than another. In the ceremonies of the celebration and in his intercourse with the people, the etiquette of the Danish court was wholly disregarded, and by accommodating himself to the primitive and rather republican ideas of the Icelanders, King CHRISTIAN seems to have succeeded pretty well in putting them at their ease in his presence. Though a certain unconquerable shyness kept the people from much show of feeling, there is no doubt about the friendly personal regard with which the royal visit has inspired them. The new constitution also, which the King brought with him, and which went into force on the 8th of August, affords them much satisfaction. It is really a free constitution which gives the Icelanders entire control of their internal affairs and keeps them dependent upon Denmark only in matters pertaining to both countries. Under it the people elect their own Legislature and their own judges: it guarantees personal freedom, freedom of conscience and freedom of the press, and it abolishes all privileges and titles of nobility. The King of Denmark exercises the executive power.

Some may yet need to be told that the great millenial celebration came off in strict accordance with the programme published beforehand. It was opened on the 2d of August with a solemn discourse by the Lutheran Bishop in the Cathedral at Reikjavik, which was followed by a grand banquet in the hall of the University, at which a select number of the most important persons, including representative foreigners, were present. At a later hour on the same day there was a great popular festival on Mount Austurvelli. On the 8th of August the celebration took place at Thingvalla, in the interior of the island, where during many centuries the legislative assemblies of the island used to be held. It was there that the King published the new constitution.

To Americans an interesting incident is the part assigned their countrymen in the celebration. As this continent is now known to have been first discovered by an Icelander, the propriety of some recognition of the fact occurred to the few Americans present, and one of them, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, prepared a poetical address, in which America pays a becoming tribute to Iceland. We quote the first stanza:

"We come, the children of thy Vinland,
The youngest of the world's high peers,
O land of steel, and song, and sagas,
To greet thy glorious thousand years!"

The little poem of several stanzas was translated into Icelandic by the poet JOACHUMSON, and was read at the celebration in the University hall, where it was received with flitting grandils. There was probably no Icelander present on the occasion who was not familiar with the history of the ancient intercourse between his island and the American continent, and thus the meaning of the address was fully appreciated. That we do not claim too much for Icelandic intelligence is apparent from a fact mentioned by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR in one of his letters. When visiting the Geysers Mr. TAYLOR entered into conversation with a group of farmers whom he found to be perfectly familiar with their country's history. "It was remarkable," says Mr. TAYLOR, "to see their full knowledge of Icelandic literature and their vital interest in it. 'Do you know who first discovered America?' I asked. 'Yes, yes!' they all cried in a body; 'it was LEIF, the son of ERIK the Red!' When was it? 'About the year one thousand. And there was THORFINN KARLSENNE, who went afterward, and THORWALD. They called the country Vinland.'" When in reply Mr. TAYLOR said, "I know it. I am a Vinlander," they silently stretched out their hands and shook his.

As another illustration of the intelligence of the people, the same correspondent reports he held with "a poor, fatherless boy of 17," who served him and his party as a sort of guide. This boy was familiar with Latin and spoke both English and German, in each of which languages he had read some of the most celebrated books, being evidently *interested* in their literatures. In Reikjavik also, Mr. TAYLOR found both women and men remarkably conversant with French, German and English. Doubtless their climate and especially their long winters afford them excellent opportunities in the form of leisure for study. As the Danish agent for Greenland said to Dr. HAYES, "This is a fine country to read in." But in the case of Icelanders there is more than the climate, as most peoples of cold like those of hot latitudes find little difficulty in sleeping away their time. It is something in the natural character, the innate love of knowledge for its own sake being only one of the traits which never fail to interest every competent foreign observer in the people of the island. The Rev. EBENEZER HENDERSON, the distinguished Hebraist, who went to Iceland as missionary or Bible Society agent sixty years ago, confessed that the inhabitants didn't need his labors, and he wrote of their intelligence in terms which excited suspicions of exaggeration. He seems, however, to have merely told the truth.

IN REVIEWING the business outlook, the leading papers of the country are almost unanimously of opinion that the trade indications, when all the circumstances are considered, are of as satisfactory a character as possible. The New York *Herald* of Sunday says:

"Notwithstanding the influences of the panic and the fears of a dull season this fall, business activity has been resumed with an energy which is sure to command success."

The *Bulletin*—a careful and conservative business paper—in speaking of the cheering assurances of the future, remarks:

"Another fact to be kept in view is, that trade at this moment is more active at the leading business centers of the West than it is in New York and other cities of the seaboard. In due time that prosperity must tell upon us. We are assured that the volume of business now being transacted by Chicago jobbers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, glass ware, hardware, lumber and nearly all other staple articles are prime necessities of life, is larger than at this time last year. Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis send us similar reports, in a modified way, all of them the reverse of discouraging."

The Boston *Post* notes that while there is no sudden rush of a current of traffic to overflow the wide stagnation caused by the panic of last year—

"The steady improvement in the general feeling, the return of confidence, the accumulation of capital, and the harvesting of unusual crops, form a combination of facts that encourage hopes for a most substantial future in all branches of business."

And the *Advertiser*, of the same city, says:

"We notice the fast week a gradual improvement in some branches of business which have been very dull for nearly a year, and while it would not be wise to expect the flush times of past years, we believe the season's trade will foot up to a larger aggregate than many people seem to expect."

Western papers hold a similar tone. The Chicago *Times* states that "at the present moment there is not a cloud on the horizon which threatens any interference with the most prosperous course of events during the entire season," and the St. Louis papers are generally of opinion that the aggregate trade operations of the season just opened will nearly or quite equal those of any other period. There is no evidence whatever of distress in commercial circles. Collections are very good, and it is believed that the money market is going to be considerably steadier than for some time past—gratifying symptoms, all of them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Boston *Transcript* calls it "the third term phantasy."

The Indiana State Industrial Exposition was opened yesterday.

The mosquitoes have entered on an active fall business campaign.

The hugest joke of the season: the bid of the Democratic press for colored votes.

The National Convention of American Sportsmen meets at Niagara Falls to-morrow.

In shutting up its free schools the South simply encircles its own neck to throttle itself.

The dog days are over. In our city the dogs have behaved themselves very well indeed.

Everything now is wide open—schools, churches, theaters, and the politicians' mouths.

The *Post* is still engaged in a ferocious tilt against the phantoms of its timid imagination.

Michigan has renominated all her Republican Congressmen, and, what is better, will re-elect them.

William Lloyd Garrison takes the right view of the Southern disturbances. He is for decisive measures.

Up in the Northwest the lumbermen are now looking over their pine lumber preparatory to the winter's campaign.

The whole of Western Iowa is said to be rapidly filling up with cattle and hogs from Nebraska and Kansas.

That miscreant who attempted to burn the State archives of Louisiana last Friday night was a Democrat.

The total value of the exports from Boston last week was $488,174, of which $14,656 represented re-exports.

It begins to look as though the journal "founded by Horace Greeley" repented the Proclamation of Emancipation.

That whole bad Brooklyn business is sinking into decay, like a green grocer's garbage too long left standing.

A fat take. A compositor on the Portland, Oregon, *Bulletin*, has just fallen heir to nearly half a million dollars.

Redpath will deluge Boston with the eloquence of eighteen lecturers this winter, at twenty cents admission a lecture.

There is a serene and tranquil grace about September that all the witcheries of the younger months cannot surpass.

It is estimated that England will want but $110,000,000 worth of wheat this year against the $175,000,000 paid last year.

The Mennonites have just built a new church in Philadelphia. Beside this there are two other congregations in that city.

The silver lining seems now to have put in an appearance after twelve months of depression incident to the September panic.

The *Kingdom of Heaven* has descended on the "Hub," and appears monthly, from Boston, at seventy-five cents a year, and dear at that.

As practically conducted at present, the *Central Law Journal* doubts the beneficial effects of law schools upon the profession or the public.

Shy and sweet, and tenderly beautiful as Spring may be, it is still unripe and capricious compared with the mellow charm of September days.

The insurance companies still look with great aversion upon Chicago, and the panic on the subject of fire in that city has in no wise ceased.

The practice of vivisection, or the dissection of living animals, is said to have become reprehensibly prevalent in some of our medical institutions.

These Southern Kuklux have just enough of Anglo-Saxon manhood to drive them down to a deeper depth of savagery than a Sioux can reach.

The amount of dividends and interest on public and corporate obligations, announced for payment in Boston during the present month, is $2,377,398.

Presaging the millenium. A large quantity of old iron from the scene of the Crimean war is being converted into plowshares by a New Jersey foundry.

A New Orleans paper tells a shocking story of a paralytic citizen who is so full of whisky as to have it sparkling in one eye and dripping from his finger tips.

A new, long, narrative poem, entitled "The Mistress of the Manse," by Dr. Holland, the author of "Bitter Sweet" and "Kathrine," is shortly to be published.

Still growing. From the statistics of the Philadelphia building inspectors it appears that notwithstanding the dull season, there will be over 4,000 new houses erected this year.

"Lord, what a cow!" was the approving remark of a teetotal judge of Vermont, the other day, after swallowing a potent punch which had been offered to him as a glass of milk.

Minnesota boasts of a breed of chickens with eyes in the top of the head, which crow once and then expire. Here is a rare chance for the *Post* to replenish its stock of roosters.

President Grant's recent order in relation to the Southern race troubles makes it pretty certain that he has no present designs upon the white conservative vote of that section.

Of the one hundred and four Episcopal Bishops consecrated in the United States since the Revolutionary war, fifty-three have passed away, the last being Bishop Whitehouse.

The Erie canal revenues have fallen off so that the total for the summer is some thousands less than last year's. New York will have to lower its tolls, or give up the canal business.

A company, with a large capital, has just been formed for agricultural purposes in Colorado, which contemplates the immediate cultivation of 250,000 acres on the border of the Arkansas river.

The three card monte swindlers are raising the cry of free trade and thieves' rights. One of them has just sued a Western railroad company for damages for ejectment from its trains.

Sambo, like "Banquo's ghost," will not down, and so the Democratic politicians and their agents, the Ku-Klux, have determined to string him up. And that's the pith of the whole Southern difficulty.

Last Friday an engineer in the office of the Philadelphia *Democrat*, had his right hand crushed, so as to require amputation, by the same printing press from which the inventor, Bullock, received a fatal injury.

"As surely as the South begins to get on its feet do its madmen proceed to kick the fat in the fire."—*Courier-Journal*.

In other words, their malice is greater than their caution.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster General Jewell is a versatile statesman. He can run a foreign ministry, be Governor of a State, perform the duties of Postmaster General, or speak at a Methodist camp meeting love feast, and do them all well.

Mr. A. M. Powell, recently editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and connected with the *National Temperance Advocate*, is to edit a new local paper at Northampton, Mass., to be known as the Northampton *Journal*.

A young lady of extraordinary capacity addressed the following letter to her cousin: "We is all well, and mother's got the his Terricks; brother Tom is got the Hupin Raugh, and sister Ann has got a babee, and I hope these few lines will find you the same, rite sune. Your affectionate kusen."

A doubtful story comes from the London correspondent of the New York *Graphic* to the effect that the Princess of Wales, having returned with her father to Denmark, proposes to remain there henceforward and entirely separate from her husband, whose repeated infidelities have driven her to such a course.

According to the Boston *Pilot*, there are in Massachusetts 914 O'Sullivans or Sullivans, 34 of whom retain the O; 820 Murphys, 432 O'Briens, 432 McDonalds and McDonnells, 304 McLaughlins, 233 O'Neill's, 240 Fitzgeralds, 100 Hogans, 104 Coughlins, 370 Welchs, 225 Flynns, with smaller companies of McGonagles, McGinnis's, O'Connells, O'Keefes, O'Conners, O'Donnells, Sheehans, Flahertys, Foleys and Connollys.

In Nashua, N. H., resides a young girl whose pitiful lot excites the deepest sympathy. When a child she was scalded about the head and face, and although she survived her injuries the rosy face of childhood was changed to a mask—a travesty on the human countenance—absolutely frightful in its hideousness. In Lowell, Mass., where she once lived, so great was the horror excited by her appearance that she was forbidden by the authorities to show herself upon the streets. At Nashua she ventured out the other day and several ladies fainted at the sight of her, and a call is now made upon the authorities of that place to forbid her appearance on the streets.

DAWN VALCOUR COMMUNITY.

A New Free Love Organization in New York State—What the Members Are, and What they Propose to Do—"Progressive Liberal Minds of the Radical Stamp."

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

To the long list of experiments in the shape of Phalansteries, Harmonial Homes, and Progressive Communities, in which the leading features are community of property, social and sexual liberty, and absence of most of the restraining and limiting regulations of ordinary society, another must now be added. Resembling in some respects the Oneida Community of notorious history, the new experiment differs from it in others, and has some features peculiarly its own. The Community is not yet fairly established, the plan not being much more than a month since its formation and the members of the new organization being now on their way to the place chosen for its location. The members are not very communicative as to their connection with the organization and their plans for the future, but from some of the leaders and from the private circular issued for the information of those wishing to join we have obtained all the facts necessary to put this new "social experiment" clearly before the public, and to enlighten the people of the New York and Vermont border as to the character of their new neighbors.

The location of the "Dawn Valcour Community" is to be on Lake Champlain, the property consisting of a farm of eight hundred acres on Valcour Island, about half a mile from the New York shore of Lake Champlain south of Plattsburg, and the Champlain Valley Nurseries, of over two hundred acres, near Burlington, Vermont. There are several houses, barns and other outbuildings on the property. The estimated value of the whole—according to the circular—is one hundred thousand dollars, and the present owner, Orren Shipman, conveys the entire property to the Community with no other obligation than a purchase mortgage of ten thousand dollars and a reserve of sixteen thousand dollars, to be paid in annual instalments. The Examining Committee—two persons who appear to form with Mr. Shipman the nucleus of the organization—set forth in spasmodic sentences and with the contempt for the arbitrary rules of grammar and orthography which "Progressive and Liberal minds of the Radical Stamp" are apt to display, the natural and artificial, material and aesthetic advantages of the spot on which those souls who seek "a higher plane of life" are to dwell in "Harmonial Fraternity." Prominent among these advantages is "a twelve thousand dollar Government Light House—surmounted by Power and Lights—Over one hundred feet above water," whilst "Seven Light Houses studs the nearer vision" and in the distant view the eye, weary of gazing on the glittering lights fed with Government oil, reposes itself on the "cloud capped Camel's Hump," while the mind dwells with satisfaction on thoughts of the One Calf House and One Hog House in which the Communal veal and pork are fattening for Harmonial feasts. In this island "Home consecrated to Harmony and Fraternity, substantially fenced on the outside against neighbors' cattle—and from the cold, selfish world, with fuel, water in abundance everywhere and at all times" the hadpy harmonial souls can bask in the soft rays shed from the twelve thousand dollar light house "until the last child of earth shall be crowned king over the empire of his own soul, and hold absolute control of his destiny, and enjoy the entire fruits of his own industry."

Coming to the plan of organization of this Harmonial Fraternity the first consideration is the financial—quoting the exact language of the "Plan of Organization," the Progressive Liberal minds of the Radical Stamp are informed that:

"No enterprise of this character can Succeed without money. First, we must have Funds from the members who join us. And as our industrial pursuits are to be Agricultural and Horticultural—Combining the Dairy Business,—the raising of small fruits—Grapes—and Commercial Orchards—It becomes necessary that we shall have ample means to bridge over the first two years, that will be mainly occupied in laying broad foundation for future operations. We want prospective members to come into immediate correspondence with us, and state the amount they can subscribe in money—or the amount of property they can offer in pledge—to be disposed of as soon as practicable for the use the Community."

We happen to know, however, that intending Sisters, if otherwise acceptable, will not necessarily be shut out from the Harmonial Home because of lack of funds. That matter—always providing other matters are satisfactory—may be arranged. The managers are emphatic on one point. "No impracticable theorists, or dead heads, are wanted." Even the most Progressive and Liberal minds of the Radical Stamp, if of the male persuasion, must "come down with the dust or get up and dust." Progressive ideas are well enough in their way, but business is business even in a Harmonial Home.

The members of the community are to be organized in Groups and Families, "for the purpose of classifying the divergent mental temperaments and arranging them according to the law of associative attraction, thus avoiding the evils that have resulted so disastrously in previous attempts at establishing Communities by endeavoring to combine so many discordant elements in one family." Every member of the Community over fifteen years of age is to have a vote, and once a year officers of the Community and Groups are to be chosen. For the whole Community there are to be dual Presidents—one man and one woman. Each Groups is also to choose one male and one female Representative. There are to be one male and one female Treasurers and one male and one female Secretaries. All these together form the Executive Board. Each Group also is to have a male and female Superintendent and a Treasurer and Secretary, though whether these are to be of the masculine, feminine, or neuter gender is not explained. As if this duality in representation and government was not enough to ensure confusion, there is a provision that all votes for officials are to be recorded, and any voter can change his or her vote when dissatisfied with the officer, and thus make a revolution possible at any moment. We commend this system to the careful study of the voters who muddled their intellects in wrestling with the various forms of minority representation in the late unfortunate mistake known as the Ohio New Constitution.

In social and domestic matters each member, or each pair of opposite sexes, will have separate sleeping apartments but will eat at a common table. "Absolute common freedom and the sovereign right to each Individual to control his own destiny in the sexual relations shall be fully recognized." Children will be cared for and educated collectively or otherwise, as the Community may elect. In Industrial matters the sexes are placed on perfect equality. Invalids and the infirm aged are to be cared for free of expense, but all others must work, or pay for the privilege of idleness. Substantial clothing will be furnished to all out of the common stock, and a daily sum on account of labor is to be placed to the credit of each worker, to be spent as he or she sees fit.

Such are the leading principles of this new Social organization, in adopting which the brethren say: "We call all to witness the purity of our intentions—To this noble work,—The Darling Pet of our Souls —And by our Altars and our Fires—All we hold dear,—We pledge our Lives—Our Fortunes—Our Sacred Honor." Within a few days, ten members—five men and five women—from Illinois and Wisconsin, passed through this city on the way to join the Valcour Community. Others from the West are to follow shortly, and from all we can learn, there is prospect of a considerable gathering at this island home of Free Lovers.

Catharine Sedgwick's Life Romance.

The love story of Catharine Sedgwick, who wrote of such ideal passions in her novels, forty and fifty years ago, has been for the first time given to the world in the columns of the Pittsfield *Eagle*. Miss Sedgwick was the flower of a peculiarly intellectual family, many of whose members won distinguished names in various fields, and "Hope Leslie," with its successors, have rendered her place in American literature secure. Her home in Stockbridge, her native place, where she died not many years ago, was long a social and intellectual center, and she was surrounded by most reverent friendship and attention. A singularly even, placid life hers seemed; and yet she had had her romance. Her brother Theodore, son of the eminent judge of the same name, was a lawyer in Albany when the century was young, and his partner, Harmani Bleecker, naturally became acquainted with the brilliant young writer, and an engagement followed. Mr. Bleecker was one of the old Dutch families of the Knickerbocker city, a man of wealth, culture and high character, but of colder and less impressible nature than his betrothed. In his reading, therefore, the ardent affections she portrayed between the lovers of one of her romances startled him. He stopped to ask himself if this were what he was expected to feel. The result of his self-examination was a letter, telling her that, if the love she had so vividly depicted should be exacted from him, he felt that he could never respond to the demand; he could never feel so exalted a sentiment. And the engagement between Harmani Bleecker and Catharine Sedgwick was broken. Mr. Bleecker, in his subsequent residence in Holland, as Charge d'Affaires, met a young woman of the country, married him, "then in his old age, and made him a faithful wife; their old mansion, spacious and overlooking the Hudson on one of the steep hills of Albany, still stands. Miss Sedgwick was unwedded to her death.

Words in controversy oftentimes fail of carrying their due significance, for the want of a concise popular definition. There are two much used in Europe just now, which are little known in their original force in this country. These two words "are ultramontanism," and "Cesarism." A recent writer gives an explanation, which if not entirely true and exact as to details, is sufficiently correct for general application. "Ultramontanism" is the dominance of Church over the State; "Cesarism," the dominance of State over Church and everything else. Happily in this country we have no practical interest in the question, Church and State being distinct and separate, but the definition will serve to show at least what each party accuses the other of aiming at in the old world.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.
FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

The Stomach as an Avenger.

For every breach of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic, the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthful solvent and resumes its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and in fact on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. R. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF
HAIR BRUSHES,
COMBS, PUFFS,
SACHET POWDERS,
CLOTHES, TOOTH AND
NAIL BRUSHES, FINE SOAP,
IMPORTED PERFUMES,
COSMETICS AND
FANCY ARTICLES
GENERALLY,
AT
Joseph Browne's Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.
School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.
Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to Ladies who do not desire the full course.
For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the School Rooms, during the first week of September, from 10 till 2 o'clock daily.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

Newell Institute,

BOYS' DIVISION,
NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,
Will Reopen on TUESDAY, September 8th, under the immediate care of Messrs. BURCHFIELD & McCREERY.
The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English which has heretofore characterized the institute, guaranteed from the past.
Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College or for business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues for the past year, which may be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at 235 Penn avenue and 47 Seventh street.
Application for admission may be made the first week of September at the School, 47 Seventh street.
Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery,
TTHS PRINCIPALS.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET,
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 7th. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. German is taught by Prof. Leonhart. French by Prof. Hance, each four lessons a week, and Music by Prof. Rohkoek. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS,"

BELLEFONTE, PA.,
FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
TTHS PRINCIPAL.

LADIES' SEMINARY,

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is unsurpassed, healthy, and at the same time easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For circulars, address
Mrs. R. H. ARCHER,
TTHS Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.

(For Boarders only.)
Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PALMER, Esq., 723 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

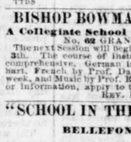
The Partnership heretofore existing between HENRY LLOYD and CROSBY LLOYD, under the name and style of LLOYD & BLACK, has been dissolved by the death of the late GEO. BLACK.
HENRY LLOYD,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburg, August 19, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership and will continue the Iron Business as heretofore, under the firm name of
HENRY LLOYD, SON & CO.
HENRY LLOYD,
DAVID McC. LLOYD,
HENRY BALKEN.
The business of the old firm will be settled up by the new firm.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1874.

FOR SALE.

WHEELBARROWS,
FOR RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, BRICK MAKERS, STONE MASONS, STORES AND GARDENERS. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig Street and Allegheny River, two Squares below Suspension Bridge.
TTH C. COLEMAN & SON.



Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
Scales,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 62 Wood.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

AT
No. 59 Market Street,
ON
Tuesday, September 8th,
WE WILL PRESENT FOR INSPECTION OUR
FIRST ARRIVAL OF
New Fall Dry Goods!
Having Selected with Great Care an Elegant Assortment of
Seasonable Goods,
We ask an Examination of our Stock.
A. D. McKEE.

GREAT Closing Out SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania
as their Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 7, 1874.

The money market of Pittsburgh opens with no perceptible change in its character. The banks are still supplying the demands of their customers without trouble, and are prepared to extend their discount lines when good paper is offered. Some few of the banks report that they have all they can do to take care of their depositors, but they are the exceptions to the general rule.

The stock market is strong and in some specialties advancing. This is due to the advance, during the past week, in breadstuffs which here and in Europe both having been stimulated by the belief that the English harvests have been over-estimated. Corn has already advanced to 20 cents a bushel higher than last year. Oats are also higher, while wheat, on the other hand is much lower than last year, the crop being so much larger that it will yield as much as a last year's shipments at the higher prices. Then, the high price of corn will tend to stiffen up wheat, and bring them nearer to their relative values. We have good crops, and if we can but get good prices for them will form the foundation of general prosperity.

The harvests of the world have so far progressed that we can form, with reasonable certainty, an estimate of their extent. The European crops, taken as a whole, though greater than last year, are not likely to turn out so abundant as was at first anticipated. Some districts have suffered from drouth and excessive heat.

The authorities state that France will have a full crop, England will have a deficiency of about seven per cent., but the mates for the Austrian empire afford reason to expect that the increase in that important source of supply will go far towards setting off the English deficiency. The future of prices is a serious problem, only for dealers, but the public generally, for if the farmers get good prices for their products, they will be free buyers of manufacturers' goods; if they feel that they have realized a profit out of their farm's work, they will continue the economy in consumption, that has characterized the past year. That prices will recede from their present figures is hardly to be expected; neither there will be any material advance, the future only can show.

We clip the following review of the stock market of Saturday from one of our New York exchanges:

The stock market opened ½@¾ higher than yesterday's closing, and advanced ½@⅝ up to noon, since which time there has been a gradual decline. Rock Island and Northwest is highest at the opening, while Wabash has been exceptionally weak; the transfer books of this company closed to-day. The cash management of the company will not be changed as the board is classified, and stockholders will probably be thankful that this is so for under the management of General Jacob D. Cox, large economies have been effected, so that in the dull times and the falling off in gross earnings the net receipts have, we are assured good uniformity, one month with another. Up to the close of August they had increased. For the present, however, Wabash has no friends among speculators. The strongest stocks, as several days past, have been Telegraph, which is strong because the official report is expected soon, Union Pacific, New York Central and Lake Shore. The decline in Rock Island has been partly influenced by the report that the next dividend will be three per cent. Officers of company admit that the net earnings of the road, over under the Granger law, have been more than maintained, that a dend of five per cent. has been earned, great reduction in the expenses of mainnot been taken into account, and the action has been pumped at, that because gross ings have fallen, net receipts have not shown he same proportion. We are informed, for ance, that the Pennsylvania Railroad have ar this year reduced their expenses about 0,000, and without reducing the standard of road."

Below will be found tables showing the ign coin value of the dry goods entered he port of New York during the month ugust; also the totals since January and comparisons with the two previous rs. The total entries during the month e $11,130,919, of which $7,897,314 was ered direct for consumption, and $3,- 605 for warehousing. As compared h last year, there is a decrease of ,152, and a decline from August, 1872, 9,792,940.

IMPORTS FOR AUGUST.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1873.	1874.
ufr's of wool	$3,846,420	$3,418,215
ufr's of cotton	2,281,181	1,885,209
ufr's of silk	3,157,309	1,948,346
ufr's of flax	1,357,030	994,195
ell's dry goods	936,311	597,374
tal	11,678,740	8,804,440

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

ufr's of wool	4,022,764	2,206,611
ufr's of cotton	1,004,758	844,115
ufr's of silk	1,421,631	895,593
ufr's of flax	647,263	353,491
ell's dry goods	319,001	197,741
tal	9,490,564	4,494,831
ent of for con	11,678,740	8,804,440

tal thr'n upon mkt. 21,279,304 13,039,274 11,783,576

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

ufr's of wool	4,689,441	1,876,846
ufr's of cotton	1,910,981	845,514
ufr's of silk	2,071,274	704,407
ufr's of flax	528,016	228,779
ell's dry goods	245,507	111,485
tal	9,245,119	3,867,031
ent'd for con	11,678,740	8,804,440

tal ent'd at the port 20,923,859 12,672,071 11,130,919

ne value of fabrics entered during the past 7 months foots up $77,050,041, against $84,- 97 during the corresponding period last and $103,127,819 in 1872. The total thrown he market during this period amounts to 26,805, and as coming, and with last year shows crease of about $9,275,000, and a falling off 1,872 of over $20,000,000. The movement in ll for the first eight months of the present past two years compares as follows:

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1873:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1872.	1873	1874.
ufr's of wool	$16,371,092	$16,863,833	$14,708,124
ufr's of cotton	15,490,813	14,906,323	12,788,924
ufr's of silk	19,041,326	19,607,668	14,811,780
ufr's of flax	8,970,560	7,813,969	6,922,957
ell's dry goods	6,937,830	4,809,656	4,653,101
otal	$86,853,741	$87,062,941	$53,964,886

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

ufr's of wool	$12,065,840	$10,349,117
ufr's of cotton	6,292,662	6,972,080
ufr's of silk	6,568,331	6,027,304
ufr's of flax	4,798,583	4,796,794
ell's dry goods	3,391,930	1,262,640
otal	$30,886,352	$29,518,225
ent'd for con	86,853,741	87,062,941

l thr'n upon mkt. $67,650,704 $86,581,166

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

ufr's of wool	$13,667,132	$10,300,463
ufr's of cotton	7,187,396	4,666,629
ufr's of silk	8,493,740	6,218,857
ufr's of flax	3,452,883	2,401,621
ell's dry goods	2,095,272	1,367,446
tal	$33,295,788	$27,648,366
ent'd for con	86,853,741	87,062,941

l ent'd at port | $105,127,519 | $84,711,407

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 7, 1874. }

The week opened with a moderately active trade in nearly all classes of business. There is increased activity in most classes of consumptive products, characterized by a better demand and firmer prices. We note exceptions to this, there being a little lower, and sweet potatoes having declined slightly. Butter is also a little lower under the influence of a more liberal supply, while cheese, potatoes and fruits generally are in stronger demand and higher. Grain, the principal features of the market are corn and oats. The upward tendency of the former was very strong, and it is quite certain that corn cannot be laid down in this city from Chicago at present prices. Whether, however, it cannot be obtained from other points at less prices is another question. Some dealers are decidedly of the opinion that higher prices than those now prevailing will be permanently established, but there is room for a difference of opinion on that point. One prominent dealer holds shelled corn at 57c, but market generally rules somewhat below this point. Oats were also firm with holders generally asking 36c, but we learned of no sales as high as that figure.

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river for the week ending this day:

Flour	1,165
Apples, bbls	82
Corn, bus	510
Oats, sks	3,660
Potatoes, sks	580
Peaches, crates	389

The following quotations are prices realized by wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The principal feature of the grain market to-day were the strength and activity of corn and oats. There was a marked improvement in that direction, while in certain grades of wheat transactions, there being a considerable difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Wheat is rather quiet at nominal prices. We quote choice Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1 20@1 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 14@1 20; do. red winter at $1 14@1 16; white wheat is held at higher figures, and is not offering in our last report, showed a strong upward movement to-day, and is made as high as 56c for choice dealers are holding for 60c. We heard of no sales of mixed and yellow. We heard of some sales of ear corn, and the market is generally quotable above that figure. There is very little offering however, and the nominal quotations are not materially changed, being quotable at 53@53c. Oats were also very strong, with an upward tendency. A large proportion of the oats in this market is held at 35c, but we heard of no sales higher than 34c. We quote white at 33@34c, mixed 32@33c. Rye continues quiet and rather nominal at 90@92c. Barley is inactive, and quotations can hardly be given. We made sales as follows:

1 car red winter wheat $1 16
1 car shelled corn high mixed 81
1 car shelled corn high mixed 84
1 car shelled corn high mixed 81
1 car white oats 54
3 cars white oats 53½
1 car mixed oats 53
1 car mixed oats 52

FLOUR—The market is rather quiet but prices are steady at former quotations as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old, $6 25@7 00; new do $6 00@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal 55c cut meal $7 25 @8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 70 ₱ bbls; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 65; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is not much under the influences of a rather light stock, and prices have an upward tendency. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@19 00; Baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@26 00. On the Allegheny market, wagon hay was in moderate supply and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $23 00@24 00; No. 2 do $25 00@27 00; inferior to common $20 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—The market is unchanged. We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 70@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 20@1 85; Western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is steady. We quote at $1 75@2 25 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 00@1 50 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The stock of good butter is a little more liberal, and prices are a shade lower. We quote choice at 20@23; medium 15@18c; poor to common grades have no sale.

BEANS—The market is very dull. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium at $2 60@2 65; fair to good $2 35.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote prime yellow 32@33c; dark 28@30c ₱ ₱. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—Under the influence of light receipts the market is buoyant, and about ½c higher. The injury done to pastures, during the past summer, in grazing regions, has been so great as to cut off to a great extent the usual product of cheese. We quote as follows: Ohio factory: Western Reserve dairy 12½@13c; Sweitzer 12@13c.

CRAB APPLES—Are dull at $1 00 ₱ box.

EGGS—The supply is increased and prices are little easier. We quote at 17@18c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The demand is good and steady; we quote at $1 00@5 00 ₱ stand, or 4@6c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—There is an active trade. Quotations are as follows: Choice $2 00@2 25; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00 ₱ box for domestic; California red plums at $3 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—Are stronger and higher. We note the sale of car load at 80c @ Boats. We quote on track, 60@$1 00 ₱ bush; from store at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl for choice; $2 25@2 75 for common.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys are a trifle off and are ruling at $3 50@3 15 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $4 00@4 50.

GROCERIES.

There was a fairly active jobbing trade in groceries to-day, and there is a good prospect of its improvement. Sugars are firm while coffees are easier. We note a decline of ⅛c ₱ lb on green coffees. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.

Fancy	24½c	Java	25@28c
Choice	23c	Mocha	28c
Prime	22c	Laguayra	25c
Good	20c		

Roasted Coffees.

Rio, in papers	25c	Prime	23c
Rio, in bulk	23½c	Demerara	30@32c
Java	30@32c		

Sugars.

Standard A	11c	Sugar drips	6½c
Standard B	10½c	Lower grades	4 50@9c
Standard extra C	9½c		
Standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	6½c
Franklin extra C	10½c	Patna	8@8½c
American extra C	9½c	Rangoon	7½c
Cuba	9 c		
Porto Rico	9½c		

Teas.

Young Hyson	30c@$1 00	Currants	7½@8
Gunpowder	30@$1 25	Prunes	8@11c
Imperial	30@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts continue light, and trade, though somewhat improved to-day, is rather quiet. Prices are not materially changed. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 15@15½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½@10½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; clear dried beef, canvassed, 12c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½@10½c; rib sides, do, 13c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides, do, 14c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tces, ₱ lb, 15½c; ₱ bbls, do, 15½c, buckets, do, 16c; in 3-lb pails, do, 17c; in 5-lb pails, do, 17½c; in 10-lb pails, do, 17½c.

FISH—There continues to be a fair trade in fish are steadily maintained as follows:

No. 1 extra	$50 00	No. 2 shore	$10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbls	22 00	Georges codgish,	
No. 1 mess do	21 00	medium, ₱ lb	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	Labrador, do	7 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	White fish	7 00
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring	5 00
Extra No. 2 bay	13 00	Labrador herring	3 50
No. 2 bay	12 00		

LARD—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices droopping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1 at 90@95c ₱ gallon; No. 1, 80@85c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $33 00; do, in 11 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 88 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $7 50@8 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $7 75@8 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Black, $7 25@8 00 ₱ doz; Gintrell & Scobbons's ginger ale $7 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $7 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 20 ₱ gallon, Highwines, nominal at $1 06@1 08 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4½@4¾c; concentrated 6c; pearl hock lead 5c; arsenic 3c; potash 9c; pearl ash 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; fair, at $2 00@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ ₱.

BANNER BALING POWDERS—We note sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady but quiet.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 10c; Eagle 10c; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c. Pride Mill A 7c; A 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9c; ₱ inch Bill ticking 20c; 7-8 do 17½c; 4-4 do 3-bus bags 44c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 40c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement 60@65 ₱ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix sydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Roseville cement $2 50@3 00; Portland cement, Allegheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

COAL—Coal is active and firm at the following rates: $5 50@6 00 for best quality; second quality $4 50 @5 25.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 9½c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

PAPERS—Baling papers 46@8c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manilla 7@11c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news, 7@11c; rag news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ₱ ₱.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 @1 85.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 7, 1874. }

REMARKS—The light rain this morning had the effect of cooling the air and rendering business in the yards both pleasant and agreeable.

THE "RUN."

The run of stock, by rail and road, foot up about as follows:

	Head.
Cattle	800
Hogs	200
Sheep	1,800

THE STOCK.

The quality of the offerings were about on par with those coming in for the past three or four weeks, embracing every variety, from choice, smooth, fat animals, down to the thin, unmitigated "scalawags"—the latter class being largely in the ascendancy. To keep your thin, starving cattle at home until they are able to "walk alone," and ship as more lively, fat 1,200 to 1,500 ₱ steers. "Bull beef at a penny a pound" is not fancied in this region of country.

MARKET RATES.

As there was little difference in the number of stock on sale, and the quality being about the same, little reason existed for a change in prices from last week. Nor did the prices vary materially. Good stock sold readily at prices fully as high as those obtained last week, but medium and common stock were dull sale, and prices slightly shaded.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

For some time past there have been rumors of a change in the freight rates for live stock from this point eastward by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but as yet it has not taken place. Following are the rates of freight which have been and are still charged:

To Philadelphia, per cwt	25 cts.
To Baltimore, per cwt	25 cts.
To New York, per cwt	50 cts.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Telegrams from Chicago inform us that the market is "fairly active, and prices of cattle steady but unchanged." The hog market was "moderately active and prices steady" at $6 80@7 25 for good to choice; common $6 25@6 50. The sheep market was reported "quiet and steady" at $2 25@4 50.

A SLOW MARKET.

The market opened up this morning rather slow, sellers and buyers being apart in their views as to the values of stock. But as the morning wore away, matters were comprehended, and most of the stock in the yards had or would change hands. Some of the sheep offered would, most likely, have to be driven back to pasture once more. It is to be hoped that the run of old, dilapidated sheep is about "played out," and that henceforth young, fat, juicy mutton chops will be the order of the day.

Prices of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

CATTLE.

As remarked above, the ruling rates of the market to-day corresponded very nearly with those of last week, good stock holding its own, while medium and common were a shade lower. Quite a number of sales were made on private terms. We give the following as the ruling of the market:

Ex. smooth fat beeves, 1,300@1,400 ₱ bs	$6 00@7 05
Prime do do	5 20@5 90
Medium to good	4 75@5 10
Common to fair	4 00@4 50
Bulls	2 00@3 00

SHEEP.

With the exception of a few choice top lots of fat, fine wool sheep, the market was off 12½@ 25c. The rulings of the market were about as follows:

Extra, 90@100 ₱ bs, fine wool	$5 10@5 60
Prime, 80@90 ₱ bs, fine wool	5 10@5 25
Fair to good	4 75@4 90
Common	3 00@4 50
Jersey ewes, ₱ head	2 25@3 00

HOGS.

There were scarcely enough hogs on sale to establish a market. We were reported sales as follows:

Philadelphias	$6 30@6 40
Yorkers	6 30@6 40
Grassers	5 50@6 00

LAMBS.

There was a fair supply of good lambs, which found ready sale at $4 75@5 25 per cwt. We may remark that fair sized lambs are in active demand and always net the owner a good profit.

COWS AND CALVES.

The usual number and variety of cows and calves were offered to-day, the prices being governed entirely by the age, condition and qualities as milkers, $25 00 to $45 00 being the ruling rates.

HORSES AND MULES.

We "did not see nor hear tell" of any horses or mules in the pens—certainly none were sold, hence we have no prices to report.

THE REMOVAL.

Since the Texas steers have quieted down, we hear no more of the threatened removal of the Allegheny cattle yards. Was it only talk after all?

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; shipping, extra superfine, $4 65@4 87½.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 spring $1 00; No. 2 do 94¾c spot; 93¾c seller September; 95c seller October; No. 3, 91¼c. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 72¼c cash; 72½c seller September; 72¾c seller October; rejected 71½c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 44c spot or seller September; 43½c seller October; rejected 42c. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 88@88½c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 96@97½c spot; 91@92c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $23 00 seller September. There is nothing doing in lard or meats.

LATEST—On open board in the afternoon, wheat closed at 94½c seller September; 95c seller October. Corn 73¼c spot; 73¾c seller October. Oats 45@46c cash; 46¾c seller October.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Beeves—Fresh offerings, 4,000 head, the week's supply is against 9,770 for last week. The market was dull and closed weak at a decline of ½c ₱ lb on poor to common and medium grades; prime did not so plenty, and were doing better. The extreme range for native steers in the yards was 6@13 00 ₱ cwt to dress 54@56 lbs. The sales include 12 cars of Illinois steers, 77½ cwt, at $11 50 @13 25; 7 cars do, 77 cwt, at $11 00@12 00; 3 cars do, 69¼ cwt, at $10 00, to dress 56 lbs; 2 cars do, 54½ cwt, at $8 50, to dress 55 lbs; 15 cars do, 77 cwt, at $10 75, to dress 56 lbs; 4 cars do, 77 cwt, at $12 25, to dress 56 lbs; 3 cars do, 85¼ cwt, at $13 00; 22 cars of Kentucky steers, 78¾ cwt, at $12 25@13 00; 2 cars of Kansas, 69¼ cwt, at $10 00, to dress 54 lbs; 1 car do, 42¾ cwt, at $8 00, to dress 53 lbs; 12 cars do, 94¾ cwt, at $9 00@9 75, to dress 56 lbs; 4 cars do, 59¼ cwt, at $7 00, to dress 55 lbs, and 5 cars do, 59¼ cwt, at $8 75, to dress 59 lbs.

Sheep and lambs—Fresh offerings, 16,000 head, making 24,980 for the week, against 22,920 for last week. Trade was fairly managed; prices, or $5 50@7 50 ₱ cwt for lambs, and $4 00 @6 00 ₱ cwt for sheep. Good lots of sheep were selling at $5 50@6 00, and good lots of lambs at 7 25. The sales include 2 cars of Ohio sheep, 85 lbs average, at $5 50 ₱ cwt; 1 car do, 90 lbs, at $5 50; 2 cars do, 91 lbs, at $5 62½; 2 cars do, 82 lbs, at $5 25; 1 car do, 83 lbs, at $4 87½; 1 car do, 75 lbs, at $4 75; 1 car Pennsylvania lambs, 62 lbs, at $7 00; 1 car do, 56 lbs, at $6 25; 1 car State do, at 65 lbs, at $7 50; 1 car State do, 68 lbs, at $7 50; 1 car mixed, 69 lbs, at $7 25; 1 car do, 68 lbs, at $7 50; 1 car do, 56 lbs, at $6 50; 2 cars Canada do, 67 lbs, at $7 12½@7 12½ cars do, 67 lbs, at $7 25; 1 car do, 64 lbs, at $7 00, and 2 cars do, 75 lbs, at $7 50.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to day, 8,150 hogs, making 27,450 for the week, against 25,760 for last week. A few rough Ohio hogs sold alive at $7 18@7 31 ₱ cwt, and good Western corn-fed hogs were quoted at $7 50@7 62½. Dressed hogs were dull and weaker at $8 50@ 9 00 ₱ cwt, for grassers, and $9 25@9 50 for corn-fed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Cotton steady; sales of 1,938 bales at 16¾@17¼c. Net receipts none; gross receipts 1,710 bales; futures closed nominally unchanged from the prices of Saturday. There is little doing either in crude or refined, and the market was very dull.

CRUDE.

We quote crude oil on the cars at 9¼c; United at wells 7¾@7¾c. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKERS:

2,000 bbls United, at wells 7¾
1,000 bbls United, at wells 7¾c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 95c@$1 00 per bbl; at wells 85@95c.

REFINED.

The home refined market is inactive, with a slight disposition on the part of buyers or sellers to operate. We quote nominally at 9¼@ 9¾c f. o. b, at works.

New York—There is a better demand under the influence of lower prices. Refined—Spot and September delivery are quoted at 11 9-16c; October 11⅝@11¾c. Sales of 19,500 bbls are reported at quotations.

Philadelphia—Refined—Spot and September delivery 11¾c; October 11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are dull. We quote city at $1 45; country at $3.

TITUSVILLE, September 7.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market was $1 40@1 42½. At Parker's Landing the market was 79@79½c for United at wells and $1 00@ 1 05 at the river. The home refined market was 9¾@9¾c in bulk and 9¾@10 in barrels; 120 degrees fire test 6½@6¾c in bulk and 10½@ 10¾c in barrels. Benzine 5½ ₱ bbl. Sales: 1,000 bbls, upper road, spot $1 12½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot 1 25
2,000 bbls, Parker's Landing, at wells 77½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells 77½

NEW YORK, September 7, closing—The market is unsettled and lower, with a much better demand at the decline. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8c; do in shipping order, 8½c; refined 11 9-16c cases 11c naphtha 9c for Western; 10@10½c for city. Sales of 2,000 bbls crude in bulk were made at 7½c; 6,000 do in shipping order on private terms; 2,500 do refined for September 20th, at 11 9-16c; 14,000 do for October 1st to 10th at 11¾c; 2,000 October 10th to 20th at 12c; 50,000 cases Devoe's Brilliant sold for shipment to the East Indies on private terms. Philadelphia—Refined, delivery—dull and weak; refined 11¾c for prompt delivery; sales of 4,000 bbls refined for September 20th at 11¾c.

PARKERS, September 7.—The market is very dull; United 7¾c; immediate shipment, 92½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 7.—The market is dull at $1 45.

OIL CITY, September 7.—The market is dull at $1 05.

ROUSEVILLE, September 7.—The market is dull and unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, September 7.—The market is quiet and steady at 80@81c.

TITUSVILLE, September 7.—The market is quiet and steady at about 80c at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—The market is quiet; S. W. 113c; crude 4½c in bulk; sells in barrels; cases 16c; futures—September 11¾c; first half of October 11¾c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 7, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros., Phila	2,069
Lockhart & F	Lockhart & F Co., Phila	957
Gittens &	Tack Bros, Phila	953
Braun	Carson & C, Phila	290
Total		4,433

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

By Addy, Hill & Co.)

September 7.—The market has ruled quiet throughout the week without change in prices. Transactions have been almost entirely in hot blast foundry grades. Standard cold blast brands are selling in very limited quantity at $1 06.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett ..... Donaldson ..... Geneva.
Geneva ..... M. A. Cox ..... Geneva.

Departed.

Elector ..... Abrams ..... Geneva.
Chieftain ..... Bougher ..... Geneva.
Geneva ..... M. A. Cox ..... Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—About 13 inches.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated about thirteen inches and falling. The weather during the day was very warm. Navigation to the lower ports remains suspended.

CAPT. DAWSON DAVIS is visiting friends in Ironton.

CAPT. JAMES KIRKEE will take charge of the Fanny Dugan.

HAYDEN LYONS, a former river reporter and pilot, is now in the real estate business in St. Louis.

CAPT. JOHN B. DAVIS, well known in this city, has taken command of the steamer Tom Jasper.

CAPTAIN R. C. MCCORD, of St. Louis, is out again. He has been down with a severe attack of paralysis.

ONE item of the Paragon's freight list from New Orleans to St. Louis, is 2,000 sacks of salt. A salty load.

A MEMPHIS *Dispatch* of the 4th says: The Carrie V. Kountz is laid up thirty miles below here with a broken shaft.

The agents of the John T. Moore, in New Orleans, advertise the fact that they will sell her cheap; that is, probably, $25,000.

O. P. COOLEY, clerk of the Upper Mississippi river packet Northerner, is visiting home and relatives in Manchester, Ohio.

GUS OBERT, a steamboat butcher, in the employ of Leibman & Scudder at St. Louis, was drowned in the river on Wednesday. He leaves a wife and four children.

CAPTAIN DRINKWATER laid his "much-abused" packet Ella Hughes up at Little Rock on account of low water, there being only 14 inches at that point when he left there last Monday.

THE boats on the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. These boats have the best of accomodations and are in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE steamers Trout and C. P. Huntington are running opposition between Cincinnati and New Richmond, fare fifty and seventy-five cents. The fight promises to be lively, if it is on a small scale.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAMILTON, a well-known and popular steamboat captain and pilot of the Keokuk Northern Line Company, resigned and took a pilot's berth on the Granger Line packet Savannah.

CAPT. WAYNE CARNER has sold the Ironton Ferry to Carlton Young, of Middleport, Ohio. The purchaser takes immediate possession. The price was $7,000, and the sales includes the steamboat, floats, ferry privileges, and a lot in Ironton.

THE whistling roustabout, whose wonderful vocal powers in imitating various sounds made by the Robt. Lee, Natchez, and other steamers have been described in the St. Louis *Times* some time ago, is amusing steamboatmen on the Upper Missouri.

A NEW YORK paper speaking of Supervisor Inspector General Smith, says he made some very marked improvements in the service, but failed to comprehend his relations with the department, hence the request for his resignation. Mr. Wm. Bennett, of Boston, has been mentioned as Gen. Smith's successor among others.

THE article we published a few days since in favor of reviving the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet trade, has been very favorably received by all the river papers of the West, and there be a movement in this. We notice whether it is a chartered company or not, let us have the boats. The offer of two thousand dollars is still obtainable when the time comes.

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Andes started up the river last evening, not expecting to farther than Pomeroy, but took freight and people for Marietta to reship on the Jas. E. Rankin. If there is not sufficient water to do wheeling she will continue in the Pomeroy trade, making two trips per week. Capt. Kerr regards this as opposition to the Granite State.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: "O. H. P. Cooley, second but tallest clerk of the Northwestern, left for Manchester Island, O., to reconcile white his boat gets new timbers. We remember the fact that Mr. Cooley has a large family of young Cooleys, and that when he is there he wanders leisurely through the garden groves, unmindful of the cares and troubles of a boatman's life. Happy, envied Cooley."

COMMODORE W. J. KOUNTZ has contracted for a light draught steamer, at Freedom, of the following dimensions: Length 180 feet, beam 28 feet, hold 4 feet. The engines are Hartupee's improved, 2 cylinders 16 inches diameter, 3 do 16 inches in diameter, with 4 feet stroke. She will have two boilers 36 inches in diameter, 20 feet long. This will make the seventh boat with this kind of engines.

"A MISTAKE."—The St. Louis *Republican* says: The situation at Pittsburgh is as follows: No rain for over a week. Business entirely suspended at the landing, and navigation in this end of the Ohio river is suspended. No arrivals or departures." The *Republican* is mistaken. The side wheel steamers General Elector, E. Bennett and Chieftain are running regularly to Geneva, 80 miles above Pittsburgh, leaving daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., so take that remark back Mr. *Republican*.

THE St. Louis *Journal* says: The summer touring season has been a good one. People are laden with sad eyed men, who pay for their tickets out of emaciated pocket-books, and speak very feelingly of the hard times. Very spectable, but cheap, hotels." Business was dull at the levee this morning in the way of freight, but passenger travel is improving. The weather for the past few days has been cool and delightful, and many of the pale and health seekers who left the city in the summer are returning, singly and in squads.

Collision of the Emma Graham and Gleaner—Decision of Inspectors.

The United States Local Inspectors at Cincinnati have rendered their decision in the case of the collision of the passenger steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Jerry Bowlby, and freight boat Gleaner, the former descending, and the latter ascending, the Ohio river, one or two miles below Maysville, Ky., about 4 o'clock A. M. of the second C. R., of July 5, by which the Gleaner's mate's head was carried away and her guard was badly injured. The inspectors say: "We deem the collision avoidable; the night being favorable, with ample room to have passed each other by taking either side, and a good depth of water. And for this opinion, had the signal lights of the Emma Graham been located as required by law the collision would have been avoided. And for this neglect of duty, on the part of the commander, we hereby suspend the license of Isaac Bryson to act as master of any steamer for thirty days from the date hereof.

The inspectors also shows the steamer Gleaner on that occasion to have been navigated without having on board

CITY MATTERS.

See

the improved patent metallic burial casket on exhibition, for a few days, at No. 23 Wood street. They exceed in beauty, cheapness and durability anything heretofore placed on the market. The inventors purpose forming a stock company to manufacture in this city. Call and see them.

Intemperance.

Daniel Flaherty, aged forty-six years, and residing on Webster avenue in the Fifth ward, died so suddenly yesterday as to require a coroner's investigation. The testimony of the physician proved that death was from congestion of the lungs, caused by intemperance. Deceased had no family.

Fire in Allegheny.

Last evening, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in a shed connected with the Lion Brewery, on the corner of Willow and Vinial streets, Allegheny. The shed was destroyed, and the fire was kept from the main building. The loss, it is thought, will not exceed $100. The origin of the fire is not known.

Deaths in Allegheny.

Last week there were twenty-four deaths in Allegheny, due to the following causes: Marasmus, 3; cholera infantum, 4; scarlatina, 2; scarlet maligna, 2; consumption, 2; old age, 1; inanition, 1; disease of the liver, 1; typhoid fever, 1; ascitis, 1; stomatitis, 1; suicide, 1; puerpural hemorrhage, 1; rubeola, 1. Males, 10; females, 14. All white.

Suits Against Boat Owners.

District Attorney Reed yesterday entered suit in the United States Court against Josiah Barrett, A. L. Sailor and George A. Irwing, owners of the steamer Bluff, and William White and J. N. McCurdy, owners of the steamer Coal Bluff. These boats, it will be recollected, were engaged in taking passengers to the free fight at Mill Creek. The cases are set for the third Monday in October.

Children Hurt.

Yesterday Mr. James McClung, baker, on Walker street, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, left his horse and wagon standing for a short time in front of his bakery. His two little children had climbed into the wagon, when, in some manner, the horse took fright and ran. The children were both thrown out and considerably bruised, but not seriously hurt. The horse was stopped after going a short distance.

Suicide at Elizabeth.

Information was received by the Coroner yesterday that a man had committed suicide in Elizabeth Borough the evening previous. Deceased had escaped from the County Poor House and procuring a bottle of laudanum, put an end of his existence. The Coroner by telegraph, authorized a jury of the borough to hold the inquest, and consequently no particulars of the death have been received.

An Earnest Request.

Those who intend to enter the Pittsburgh Female College, as pupils, or the Conservatory of Music connected therewith, are earnestly requested to do so, if at all possible, on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst. The number of applications is unusually large, and all the indications point to an unusually prosperous term. The college, with its elegant building, superior advantages, eight departments and thirty teachers, deserves its widespread popularity and grand success.

Important to Patentees.

Inventors or others wishing to procure patents, either in the United States or in Europe, must employ a solicitor for patents, and it becomes important for them to make a proper selection. There are many trustworthy and competent solicitors, and in this class we take pleasure in placing Fred. A. Lehmann, Esq., corner Seventh and G. streets, Washington, D. C. Mr. Lehmann was an examiner in the Patent Office for several years, and had charge of some of the most important cases there. He is fully conversant with the details of the business and prompt and reliable in its transaction.

A Cutting Affair.

About half-past five o'clock last evening a cutting affair occurred on Second avenue, at Soho, not, however, likely to result seriously. As the story goes from the injured man, John Cullen, his assailant, James Marks, called him out of his boarding house and deliberately stabbed him in the abdomen with the blade of a pocketknife. Officer Mike Harrison found Cullen wandering in the street in great pain and took him to the Central Station house, where Dr. Ray probed the wound and then stitched it. Cullen made an information against Marks, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

The Marks family, it appears, have had an old grudge against Cullen, who boards next door, and the other day Edward Marks, father of the young man who did the cutting, had a difficulty with Cullen.

Peculiarly Sad Case.

Some time ago a little boy, about nine years of age, whose parents reside on Green street, Allegheny, was sent into the country for his health. He was sent to the house of a friend of the family on the Perrysville road. Yesterday was the time set for the little fellow to return home, and his parents went out to bring him back. When they reached the house the little boy was missing, having gone out to play somewhere in the neighborhood. After a short time had elapsed without his return search was made for him, and he was traced to a hill side, near by, where several trees had recently been felled and cut into logs. Nothing was heard to indicate that he was there, but search was made there and he was found dead. It was the finding of the saddest kind. The little boy had evidently been playing among the logs, and had set one of them to rolling. He had been caught under the rolling log, and was found lying under it, crushed and quite dead. There was only his lifeless body that his sorrowing parents brought back with them.

The High School.

About two hundred of the new applicants for the High School reported on Monday morning ready for work; also a large number presented themselves for the re-examination allowed by the Board. The Normal and Commercial departments were full to overflowing the first day, and as most of the old academical pupils have returned, the High School will have a very much larger number this year than ever before. The crowded state of the Normal and Commercial departments has placed the Principal in a dilemma that we think will need the assistance of the High School Committee and Central Board of Education to help him through.

The Faculty are proud of this large accession to the numbers, and appear to rejoice, rather than despond, at the prospect of much extra labor during the year. The Commercial department particularly being full now, and the large accessions sure during the winter months. Will Prof. Cochran to arrange, but the committee being alive to its popularity and importance, will render all necessary facilities.

Allegheny Burglaries.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, the house of Mrs. Patterson a widow, living on Locust street, in the Fifth ward Allegheny was entered by burglars, who gained an entrance by boring through one of the shutters and forcing it open. They went to the room of a young lady of the family who is at present away from home. In this room they took a box of jewelry. From here they went to the room of Mr. Thos. Patterson. He was awakened and the burglars ran, taking his pantaloons with them and also a coat, in the pocket of which were between thirty-five and forty dollars in money. Mr. Patterson seized a chair and followed the scoundels down stairs but on entering the yard they passed through an open gate and slamming it after them, made good their escape. The pants and coat were subsequently found on the river bank and not far from Locust street, rifled of the contents of the pockets. A slouched hat, coolly chisel, and a brace and two bitts were found near the window where the rascals had entered.

Subsequently it was discovered that the brace and bitts were stolen from the wagon manufactory of Mr. Hamilton Kerr, No. 84 Locust street. A window had been knocked out of this establishment and entrance gained in that manner.

On Sunday Mr. E. S. Gardiner, residing on Palo Alto street, returned to his house, from which his family had been absent some time, and found that the house had been entered by thieves and ransacked from top to bottom. All of Mrs. G.'s jewelry had been stolen. There is no clue to the thieves.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning, at about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the bakery of Mr. John Schechenmaier, No. 36 Green street, Third ward, Allegheny. The flames originated in some kindling piled up near the oven. The speedy arrival of the fire was very difficult, but the department succeeded in laying their hose and throwing water in a short time. Before the fire was extinguished, however, several houses were injured more or less. The bake houses and kitchen in the rear of J. Schechenmaier's bakery and dwelling, No. 36 Green street, were completely destroyed, and the main building considerably damaged.

The adjoining house, a one story frame, occupied by Mrs. Fell, a widow, caught fire, and was almost completely destroyed. Mrs. F's case is an unfortunate one. She is a cripple, and her only means of obtaining a livelihood was from a little trifle of rent which she obtained from a tenant who occupied a couple of rooms in her house. The next house, also a one story frame, is occupied by Nicholas Breil. His kitchen and a portion of the roof of the house were injured. Mr. Schweitzer had a kitchen and a portion of his house, fronting on Long alley, destroyed.

Mr. Schlechenmaier's loss will foot up about $800, on which he has an insurance of $1,200 in the Allemania Insurance Company. Mrs. Fell was not insured. Her policy of $300 expired on the 24th of last month and she had not the money to renew it. Her loss will be about $400. Mr. Breil's loss will amount to about $500, in which he has an insurance of $500 in the Allemania.

At the time the fire broke out Mr. Breil's infant child lay dying of marasmus. The mother picked up the dying babe, and ran with it to a neighbor's house for safety. The little one died almost before she reached the house.

Supposed Counterfeiter Arrested.

The Altoona *Tribune*, of yesterday, contains the following:

Late on Friday night two men named Wm. C. Peters and W. T. Keith presented themselves at the Logan House and asked for a room. After registering their names they were assigned room No. 26. The following morning they arose and Peters took his departure for Tyrone on the 8:50 accommodation train. At a later hour in the morning the chambermaid discovered a large roll of greenbacks behind the washstand in the room occupied by the men aforesaid, and immediately notified the superintendent of the hotel, J. D. McClellan, Esq., of the fact. Upon repairing to the room Mr. McC. discovered that the money was all counterfeit, and notifying Chief of Police Riley of the occurrence Keith was immediately arrested and marched to the Mayor's office. Subsequently he was committed to the station house to await the action of the United States authorities. The counterfeit money was wrapped up in a handkerchief and amounted to two hundred and ninety dollars. No money to save some twenty odd dollars in genuine bank bills was found on Keith's person, although a the operations, which is principally used in trade, was found in the counterfeit notes for

On the Fast Line, on Saturday night, a United States detective officer, in the person of Mr. Pender, arrived in the city and after an interview with Mayor Gilland, and also with the prisoner, announced his intention of escorting the latter to Pittsburgh, for a hearing this morning, which was accordingly done.

Detective Pender informed us that he has the original plates in his possession from which the counterfeit bills in question had been struck, and also that he had $18,000 of the same kind of money. He is inclined to the opinion that there is an organized gang of counterfeiters operating in Bedford and Fulton counties, and thinks that he can succeed in getting Keith to "squeal" on them. At the hotel the prisoner registered his home as being in Fulton county.

Keith is now in custody awaiting a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

THE WATER WORKS TROUBLE.

The Common Branch Take Hold of the Water Committee.

ATTENTION TO BUSINESS DEMANDED

New Councilmen Sworn In---More Resignations---The Sylvan Avenue Bridge--South Side Indebtedness ---Repeal of the Railroad Ordinance Proposed---Interesting Business Transactions.

The Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon after their summer vacation, and transacted considerable business. There was a good attendance of members, while the lobby was well filled. The interest of the session centered in the Common branch, where an attempt was made to take the Water Works bull by the horns, and the success thereat we leave to the judgment of the reader.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order soon after two o'clock by the President, Dr. A. H. Gross. The minutes of the regular meetings of June 29th and July 6th, and the special meeting of July 10th, as read by the Clerk, E. S. Morrow, Esq., were approved.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Mr. Wm. J. Moore, chosen as member from the Eleventh ward, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. C. McCarthy; John T. Bates, chosen to represent the Thirty-fourth ward, vice Jacob Och, resigned, and Dr. J. Guy McCandless, chosen to represent the Eighth ward, vice Geo. R. Chalmers, resigned, were severally sworn in and took their seats as members.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

The regular business was proceeded with as follows:

Mr. Hunter---Petition of James Mills for damages for grading on Bedford avenue. Referred to Board of Viewers.

Also, petition of M. Megraw for assessment of damages and benefits for grading of Butler street. This, together with a joint resolution providing for the same, was referred to the Board of Viewers.

Same---Petition for pipe sewer on Redoubt alley. First ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, remonstrance grading, paving and curbing Greenfield avenue, Thirty-seventh ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, a resolution authorizing the repaving and repairing of Wylie avenue. Referred.

Mr. Braun, a resolution providing for the payment of bill of H. H. Peterson, Jr., for carriage hire, $7 00, for policemen at time of water investigation. Lost.

Mr. Shipton---Report of the committee appointed to audit the account of the Board of Guardians. Accepted.

Mr. McClure, petition from City Hall Commission for appointment of a committee to audit the accounts of the Board. Accepted, and Messrs. John R. McCune and John D. Scully appointed on part of S. C.

Also, petition for opening and widening of Sassafras alley. Referred.

Also, an ordinance providing for a temporary loan for payment of interest on bonds issued for improvements under the Penn avenue act. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Rafferty, petition of John McKee for return of taxes erroneously paid. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, petition for straightening of line of Chatham street. Referred.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE P. R. R.

Mr. Rafferty offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, by an ordinance dated 31st March, 1869, granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to vacate certain streets in said city, on condition that said Railroad Company should construct certain bridges, etc., on or before September 1st, 1873; and, whereas the time for the completion of the agreements on the part of the said Railroad Company, by an ordinance of the Councils dated 2d September, 1872, was extended to September 1st, 1874; and, whereas, said time has now expired, and the stipulations on the part of said Pennsylvania Railroad Company have not been fulfilled, nor have the Railroad Company began in good faith to carry them out; therefore,

Resolved, That the said ordinances of the 31st of March, 1869, and 2d September, 1872, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, and the contracts authorized and entered into by virtue thereof shall be and the same are hereby rescinded.

The paper was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. O'Neil, petition for gas lamps. Referred.

Mr. Lynch, petition for assessment of business tax of D. Linderman. Referred.

Mr. Jeremy, petition of J. H. Lippincott for permission to erect a two-story brick building on Webster avenue. Referred.

Mr. Musgrave, petition for sewer on Congress street. Referred.

Mr. McCandless, petition of Schultz & Hoffmaster for sewer and water assessment. Referred to Board of Viewers.

Also, communication from Board of Health with reference to the purchase of lands at Lime point. Referred.

Also, a resolution instructing the Board of Viewers to take no assessments for opening of streets where there are no damages claimed.

Also, an ordinance for the location of a township road in the Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Also, a resolution to provide for the establishing of the grade of Thirty-third street. Referred.

Mr. Watson, petition of Reed & Harbison for privilege of erecting scales on Twenty-second street. Referred.

Also, petition for change of grade of Thirty-fifth street. Referred.

Mr. Spahr, petition for opening of Milton street. Referred.

Mr. R. H. Negley, a joint resolution for assessment of damages and benefits for grading and paving of Hiland avenue. Referred.

NEW STREET RAILWAY ROUTE

Mr. Aiken, petition of the Oakland Passenger Railway the right to lay track on Fifth avenue to Scrip alley, with an ordinance providing for the same. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. R. H. Negley, a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue subpœnas for witnesses in the Howard-Lowry investigation. Adopted.

Also a resolution requesting the employment of four laboring men to aid in remeasurement of the paving and curbing. Adopted.

Mr. Littell---A joint resolution authorizing the viewers to assess benefits and damages for improvement of Ayers avenue. Adopted.

Mr. Burgwin---Petition for opening of Motley street. Referred.

Also a remonstrance against the opening of Exchange alley. Referred.

Also, petition for Bloom Yard alley sewer, which the gentleman asked be referred to the City Solicitor and Engineer.

Some discussion ensued. Mr. Rafferty objecting to postponement if it would mulct the city into the amount. The property holders would have their assessments.

Mr. McCandless moved to refer back to the Board of Viewers with instructions to assess for sewer as constructed.

It being stated that the assessment was now before Councils, Mr. Rafferty moved that it be approved. Adopted.

Mr. Atkinson, petition for pipe plug on Mary street. Referred.

SYLVAN AVENUE BRIDGE.

Mr. Brown, a communication from C. J. Schultz, contractor for building Sylvan avenue bridge in which he denies the right of Councils to stop work on the same after considerable portion had been completed. He states that he not only expended a large amount of money but has incurred liabilities.

Mr. Jeremy moved to lay the communication on the table.

Mr. Braun stated that the contract was about $40,000 on which $20,000 was paid. He had been informed by a member of the Board of Viewers that over $25,000 could be assessed and collected. In this view and with the prospect of a law suit, Mr. Brown thought it was better to proceed with the work. He offered a resolution rescinding the resolution to stop the work.

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. Brown's resolution on the table.

After some further discussion between Messrs. Littell, McCandless, Rafferty and Brown, the resolution of Mr. Brown was carried by a vote of 26 to 20, the ayes and nays being as follows:

Ayes---Messrs. Adams, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, Bissett, Brown, Burgwin, Eidor, Forster, Haines, Harrison, Hartz, Hays, Herron, Howard, Kerman, Kestner, Littell, McMasters, Mitchell, McClung, McCune, McKee, Negley, Scheck and Gross---26.

Nays---Messrs. Ahlborn, Anderson, Braun, Clark, Dannells, Goldthorpe, Hunter, Jeremy, Keebler, Meyer, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, A. C. McCandless, J. K. Moore, O'Neil, Rafferty, Shipton, Spahr and Watson---20.

Mr. Rafferty then raised the point that it required a majority of the whole Council to pass the resolution, but the chair decided to the contrary.

Mr. Brown presented ordinances for establishing of grades of various streets on the Ninth, South Side. Referred.

Also several petitions for privilege to erect wooden buildings. Referred.

Mr. Doyle, petition for removal of obstruction on Hill street South Side.

Also petitions for the paving of Sixth street South Side. Referred.

SOUTH SIDE INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Atterbury, by unanimous consent, introduced an ordinance providing for the payment of interest on bonds issued for improvements under the Penn avenue act. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Atterbury, a resolution providing that hereafter there shall be no adoption of ordinances for the erection of bridges until the Board of Viewers shall have reported. Passed.

Mr. Goldthorpe, petition for location of old Washington road, from Sycamore to Washington streets. Referred.

Mr. Spahr, a resolution directing the City Engineer to mark lines of Alexander street, Thirty-sixth ward. Agreed to.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Hays also presented the resignation of J. P. McKee, which was accepted.

A resolution, instructing the Mayor to issue a call for an election to fill the vacancy, was adopted.

Mr. Herron moved to rescind action on report of viewers for opening of Winebiddle avenue, and refer back to the Board. Carried.

Mr. Breed called up an ordinance passed by Common Council authorizing the Mayor to execute the bond of the city to indemnify parties damaged by the grading of streets and avenues.

The ayes and nays were called, but the ordinance failed for want of a sufficient majority.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin, the action was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. Aiken, further action was postponed.

Mr. Aiken offered a resolution providing that at next meeting business will be continued in the order left at adjournment of this meeting. Passed.

Mr. Watson called up ordinance passed by Common Council, providing for the improvement of Liberty street, from Thirty-fourth street to Liberty avenue. Action postponed.

Mr. Spahr offered a resolution declaring the seats of R. W. Mackey and Wm. Walton, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, vacant, for non-attendance, which was adopted. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Musgrave presented the resignation of Charles Jeremy, occasioned by press of business. Mr. Jeremy returned thanks to his constituents for their confidence in the past.

The resignation was accepted and a resolution providing for an election to fill the vacancy was passed.

The resolution of C. C. regarding the payment of the funeral expenses of Policeman Weimar, recently murdered, was taken up and S. C. concurred in the payment of the undertaker's bill of $60, and on motion a committee of conference was asked as to the music bill. Messrs. Braun and Ahlborn were appointed the committee on the part of S. C. No further action in C. C.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council assembled at a little after two o'clock. Present a majority of the members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. Flinn, of the sixth ward, presented a petition for the grading and paving of Vickroy street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Mulligan, a petition for the change of location of Jonquair street. Streets and Sewers.

Also a remonstrance against placing signs around gas lamp posts. Gas Committee.

Several personal petitions and remonstrances were presented and appropriately referred.

An ordinance for the change of grade of Liberty avenue, between Thirty-second street and a point near John street, Sixteenth ward, was presented and referred to Street Committee.

Ordinance for the construction of a twenty inch sewer on Fifteen street. Referred to Street Committee.

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several expenses of officer Weimar, the murdered policeman.

Mr. Glass offered an amendment to deduct from the bill any amount due for the bonds, $65, and order the payment of the remainder of the bill. Carried. S. C. concurred so far as payment of remainder being willing to make the above.)

The vote on the amended resolution was then put and the resolution adopted ordering the payment of the remainder of the bill, $98.

THE MAYOR'S CLERK.

Mr. Thompson, from the Ordinance Committee, offered an ordinance repealing the clause of any ordinance or ordinances as requires the Mayor's Clerk or Clerks to serve the city in an official capacity, or to hold any other office or receive a salary from the city.

It was stated that the Mayor's Clerk was called upon to act as clerk of several of the committees of councils, much of his time being thus occupied.

Mr. Negley (Mr. Thompson in the chair) stated that if the Mayor's Clerk acted as clerk of any committees he did so without authority of law. The Clerks of Councils are the authorized clerks of the committees. There was no reason why the city should pay the Mayor's Clerk for doing business that other men are doing the same thing for nothing. The Mayor receives a salary from the city for signing warrants, and that is all that he does for the city. If a recorder is required for the police office to a large amount, and the city, in paying the salary of this clerk, pays more than it ought to make money for himself. The Mayor should pay the salary of his own clerk.

An amendment was offered by Mr. West, to the effect that the ordinance take place immediately. Lost.

Mr. Thompson called attention to the fact that under the existing ordinance, the clerk is required to be present at the meetings of committee, and receives therefor a salary of $1,000.

The vote on the final passage of the ordinance was taken, and the ordinance passed finally.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Unfinished business was then taken up. The ordinance amending sections 2 and 8, and repealing section 3 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the completion of the new water works," ordained March 30, 1874, was called up, and the pending question, Mayor of Mr. Aull, the ordinance was referred back to the Water Committee.

Unfinished business from Select Council was next taken up, and, except where otherwise noted, concurred in.

The ordinance passed in Select Council, providing for the appointment of a committee to audit the accounts of the Board of Guardians, in session. In Common Council the resolution was so amended as to provide for the appointment of a committee of two from each branch of Councils. The President appointed Messrs. Lynch, Braun and Mitchell and Hon. Thos. Mellon on the committee.

The resolution providing that Councils meet on the second Monday in September of each month, was called up and adopted.

BREEZE ON THE WATER.

The resolution offered by Mr. West, was called up, and in connection with it, the following by Mr. Milligan were read:

Whereas, Considerable public distrust of the officers now in charge of the mechanical and civil departments of the new Water Works, as exhibited through the public press, and the wide-spread dissatisfaction created by the late investigations in said department, and the alleged irregularities in said department, and for the purpose of creating public confidence in the said Water Works, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of these Councils that changes should be made in the official corps---both the Civil and Mechanical departments---